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Tower Views

by Clearway

Sit-Downs Not for Mules

Peace by Pain or Prayer

Better News, Better Views

¶ **Chrysler and the** United Automobile Workers of America come to an agreement. Some 85,000 workers, affected in one way or another by the month-old sit-down-walk-out-and-wait-around strike, line up for a return to their jobs. Homer Martin, president of the union, indicates that automotive sit-downs are at an end in Michigan. Gov. Frank Murphy calls on executives of other automobile factories to iron out strike troubles affecting some 12,000 other workers. Several General Motors units resume work. Sit-downs apparently have reached a stand-still.

¶ **But while sit-downs** settle up in the automotive field they receive a call down in the congressional field. The Congressmen, however, do not confine their rebuke to labor. Management also has its sit-down technique, represented by its stubbornness in the use of industrial espionage and its refusal to bargain collectively with a majority representation. Labor's use of the sit-down, on the other hand, is frowned upon because of its lack of responsibility, the opportunity it offers to minority radicals or irresponsible leaders to cripple management and labor alike. Any mule can start a sit-down, it seems.

¶ **Indeed, one mule** is doing just that. New York newspapers carry a tale about Jack, the old army mule of the 62d Coast Artillery, located at Fort Totten, Queens, who persistently refuses to budge from the stall after the sun touches the meridian. No reasons are given. Likewise from Lansing, Mich., comes a story of some long-eared reasoning: Workers in the Olds motor plant finish the day shift ten minutes early, stage a mock sit-down just for fun. Others miss the fun but catch the idea. Presently the whole plant is closed and a related Fisher Body plant shuts down. The difficulty is straightened out over night, but the occasion illustrates the irresponsibility of the method and the danger inherent in it for all hands.

¶ **Thus far the sit-downs** have been largely a rather strenuous gesture calling public attention to labor's intention to secure collective bargaining rights. Some day, however, a militant minority—perhaps communists, perhaps some other radicalists—might seek control of the union as a step toward seizing the Government. What then? Thus far the general conduct of the sit-down in America has represented much better deportment than has usually accompanied this method in other countries.

¶ **But the public** is relieved by the writing on the wall. Responsible union leaders, evidently recognizing the dynamite in the sit-down method, seem inclined to handle it with care; public opinion continues building up a demand that the Administration surround this high explosive with safety measures, and management tends to yield along the line of collective representation, showing an awareness of its own responsibility in keeping the tinder away from the powder. Apparently all concerned are resolved that the sit-down shall not become a blow-up.

¶ **America's "Twenty** Years After," recalling vividly to general thought the sacrifices and the futilities of the World War, offers an irresistible opportunity for the Emergency Peace Campaign to launch its "No Foreign War" crusade, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, and the Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick merge their voices on the aërial waves to stimulate an aroused public opinion demanding peace, calling for unity against war. It is easy to arouse indignation against a war that is past. It is more difficult to awaken thought to withstand the suggestions constantly bombarding mankind with rumors of "the next war." But either the horrors of war itself, or an awakened spiritual consciousness rejecting the thought of war, will one day make the so-called "need for war" join the long list of superstitions which mankind has abandoned. It's a broad choice: Suffering or spiritualizing. But it's a choice which inevitably will have to be made.

¶ **To act intelligently,** men must be informed. Therefore, it behooves the public to demand of the press not only accurate reporting but wise adjudication of emphasis. J. Roscoe Drummond, executive editor of this newspaper, handling some of the new demands made on the press of today in an article appearing in the Weekly Magazine Section, sees two sets of possible alternatives by which the waning prestige of the nation's press may be recaptured. Either editorial and popular opinion must tend to unify or the editorial page will lose its pull. Either news columns must reach a balance of fair reporting and fair weighing of facts or it may expect to lose in editorial influence. To paraphrase an old adage: "How can I believe what you say (editorially) when what you are (reportorially) keeps ringing in my ear?"

U. S. Textile Adviser Routs British Warning That Ruin Will Follow 40-Hour Week

Declares Experience Shows Industry Favors Shorter Hours—Anxiety Is Felt as to Japan's Stand on Curtailed Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 7 — The common cry of employers at the World Textile Conference here against the proposed 40-hour week for the textile industry was interrupted today by O. Max Gardner, former Governor of North Carolina, and spokesman for employers of the United States.

Ernest J. Martin, British wool textile manufacturer, had just finished telling the conference that the 40-hour week would only add to the problems of the industry by increasing prices and reducing consumption.

Mr. Gardner rose to say that similar arguments were used in the United States for years against the 40-hour week, and added, "Most of us actually believed them." Experience under the NRA and since has demonstrated the wisdom of shorter hours, he declared.

"I think I am expressing the point of view of the entire textile industry of this country when I say that the industry's profits—in the years when there were profits—were not curtailed as a result of this universal action."

He admitted that the cutting of hours to 40 per week had had some effect on production costs, but pointed out that all employers were put on the "same competitive basis as to hours and wages."

In conclusion, Mr. Gardner told the conference that the entire American textile industry is in substantial support of the 40-hour week, collective bargaining, prohibition of child labor and outlawry of the third shift.

Noting the swing of American employers to the labor viewpoint on the 40-hour week, John G. Winant, president of the conference, applauded Mr. Gardner's speech as a "landmark in the history of the advance of the textile industry in this country."

Meanwhile, the British challenged sharply the contention of Japanese spokesmen that wages of textile workers in Japan are not lower than those of western countries when compared on a similar basis. The Japanese say it is tariff barriers and not low wages that are hurting the world textile industry.

Arthur Shaw, British workers' delegate, took exception to these statements, declaring that "it must be recognized that one of the biggest problems the textile industry has to face is the problem of Japanese competition."

He asked, "What is Japan going to do about the hours of work? Now that we are looking forward to a 40-hour week in the textile industry are we going to meet with the same kind of disappointment that we suffered when hours of work were discussed in this same city 18 years ago?"

He went on to explain that the International Labor Conference here in 1919 adopted an hours-of-work convention and fixed an eight-hour day and 48-hour week as the general rule, but made special concessions to certain countries, particularly India and Japan. He claimed that Japan has not even conformed to that first convention.

"I hope," he declared, "that his-

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Battle on Court Is Soon to Shift To Senate Floor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 7 — The move to bring the Supreme Court debate up for final settlement on the floor of the Senate made headway today.

Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, leader in the fight against the President's court plan, said he believed committee hearings could be concluded in a week or ten days.

The Burke statement followed yesterday's move by Senator James H. Hughes (D) of Delaware to end the hearings in less than a week. Private polls of the Judiciary Committee show a majority feel hearings should end soon, and that the curtain should rise shortly on the "third act."

As they expressed it, the first act was the public and newspaper discussion following Mr. Roosevelt's proposal; the second act the formal presentation of testimony by expert witnesses, now going on; and the third and concluding act, the congressional debate leading up to a vote.

Senator Burke said today the opposition has half a dozen important witnesses still to be heard, but he did not favor stretching out hearings unnecessarily.

Should the committee end open hearings next week or shortly thereafter it wuold then go into executive session for at least two weeks for preparation of a report and bill to the Senate. That would place the start of the big Senate debate early in May.

One incentive for terminating committee hearings is the growing restiveness of the House. The lower chamber prepared to get back into action by taking up the Sumners bill permitting the Federal Government to intervene in lower court cases affecting the validity of acts of Congress—one of the points raised in the bill.

Dean Ignatius M. Wilkinson of the Fordham University law school told the Senate Committee that the President's plan was of "doubtful constitutionality" and would injure "every court in America." The effects of the proposal, he argued, could not be limited to the Supreme Court.

He asked whether the measure was "a constitutional attempt to pack the court or an unconstitutional measure to push the older justices into retirement."

Dean Wilkinson cited as major points against the bill, that the addition of justices is unnecessary to enable the court to keep up with its work; that the plan will tend to undermine independence of all courts; that the precedent may be

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Insurgents Claim 6-Mile Advance In Basque Sector

VITORIA, Spain, April 7 (AP)—The left flank of Gen. Emilio Mola's drive on Bilbao was reported today to have cut six miles deeper into the Basque Mountain country with the capture of fresh positions south and west of the key city of Durango.

Although the Basque mountain soldiers were said to have been reinforced by battalions of Asturian soldiers, the insurgents reported to this headquarters that they had wrested Mt. Ebigam's fortified summit from Bilbao's defenders.

The peak, more than 3000 feet high, stands south of Durango, the pivotal objective of this phase of the campaign. Durango is 16 miles southeast of Bilbao, and on an improved highway into the capital.

The insurgent advance guard also was said to have taken up new positions west of Durango.

These successes were characterized as "a foot in the half-open door" of the Basque Province, laying the road to Bilbao and the sea open to General Mola's legions on the seventh day of their offensive.

Loyalists Begin to See Victory Ahead; British destroyer sent to Mallorca: Page 3.

New Problems Face President On Work Relief

Various Groups Each With Its Ax to Grind Seeks to Influence Use

Farmers Urge Cut

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 7—Various blocs are beginning to form on Capitol Hill proposing to add to, subtract from and divide the $1,200,000,000 work relief appropriation President Roosevelt is expected to request of Congress in about a week.

Anxious over the threat of new taxes to keep the budget within Treasury estimates, one congressional group is marshaling forces to demand a cut in relief expenditures in the coming fiscal year. This bloc, made up largely of members from farm areas, argues that recovery has advanced to a point where Government aid is hindering rather than helping by luring workers to stay on relief rolls instead of accepting private employment. Especially, they say, is this true of farm labor.

A second bloc, consisting mainly of House members, is reported to be ready to make a drive for a permanent WPA with an authorized annual expenditure of over $1,000,000,000.

Still another bloc objects to the proposed reduction in the type of work subsidy provided during the last four years by the Public Works Administration. This group will ask for a $2,400,000,000 public works program for next year, to be financed out of new taxation. They estimate that 3,000,000 jobless can be taken care of by such a program.

Needs Sure Pilot

Whether President Roosevelt will be able to steer his proposed 1937 relief program through these various shoals remains to be seen. He already has on his desk a memorandum from the United States Conference of Mayors insisting that $2,200,000,000 will be necessary to take care of the relief cases needing attention during the next year on the present average federal cost per month per worker.

Another story was brought to WPA headquarters yesterday by officials of the Workers' Alliance of America. They told Harry L. Hopkins, WPA administrator, that there is immediate need for a 20 per cent increase in the monthly wages of relief workers to enable them to meet the rising cost of living. This group has been fostering WPA strikes in different parts of the country in an effort to get higher wages.

Another important development in the relief situation was the reconciliation of Harold L. Ickes, Public Works Administrator, to the idea that WPA is through as far as recovery purposes are concerned. Mr. Ickes has long stood firm in favor of PWA type of heavy construction projects over WPA.

Ickes Is in Agreement

President Roosevelt explained at a recent press conference that he was opposed to putting more money into a PWA program requiring large purchases of durable goods such as cement and steel. Government purchases of these materials only serve to throw the production-consump-

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London Peace Talks Switch to Trade

Roosevelt Urged to Take Definite Action for World Accord

Campaign Started

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 7—Numerous appeals to President Roosevelt from individual senators, representatives, and spokesmen for public opinion to summon a world peace conference or otherwise take action in the chaotic present situation are today's aftermath to the 20th anniversary of the United States' entrance into the World War, which fell yesterday.

Senator J. Hamilton Lewis (D), Illinois, majority whip, this afternoon appealed to the President in a speech on the Senate floor to "select the most convenient hour to establish ourselves as the guide and the director of world peace."

Similar appeals came from many members. Representative Hamilton Fish (R), New York, ranking minority member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, advanced a similar appeal. The Emergency Peace Campaign, in which Mrs. Roosevelt and Admiral Richard E. Byrd spoke from the White House last night, was aimed at the same objective.

"The conditions of the world nations," declared Senator Lewis, "invite America to consider that this United States was founded to establish peace among men."

Citing the occasions in history when the United States has acted as a successful mediator in international disputes, Senator Lewis demanded action now in the President's discretion. The Illinois senator is a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and is an old critic of the League of Nations

By a Staff Artist — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Dr. Hendrik Colijn

Prime Minister of the Netherlands and Active at Sugar Parley Conferences

and of foreign debtors. He suggested that "the nations which are parties to the Versailles peace treaty," be summoned to conference in Washington.

Lewis Urges Conference

The Versailles Treaty, Senator Lewis said, should be revised with the object of reaching "a new disposition" satisfactory to those nations which are "now in revolt because of the injury" inflicted upon them by that treaty. He said the conference would help "to avoid what now appears to be a threat of military conflict between these once friends and allies."

Thus the 20th anniversary of American entrance into the World

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Anglo-U. S. Trade Pact Being Negotiated Behind Scenes

Oslo Group Active

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 7—Explorations of the possibilities of appeasing the world economic and arms tension have now been going on for a week behind the screen of the Sugar Conference.

Prominent figures here—Mr. Norman H. Davis, U. S. Ambassador-at-Large; Dr. Hendrik Colijn of the Netherlands, M. Charles Sinasse, French Minister of National Economy, and Signor P. Stoppani of the League's Economic Section, together with leading British statesmen—have carried on dozens of private conversations.

Certain general tendencies are apparent.

First is the increasing improbability of a general world conference in the immediate future, a plan which was in the minds of those who brought about the present concentration of European leaders in London. The efforts will no doubt continue, but the tendency is now to turn to the possibilities for alleviating trade barriers among the combination of the so-called "Oslo Group," and Britain, France and the United States. This is admittedly less desirable than the more general movement, but from it a bridge might ultimately be thrown across to Germany and Italy.

Anglo-American Trade Pact

Simultaneous with the decrease of possibilities for general world appeasement, there is notable improvement in the possibilities of an Anglo-

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Chrysler Strike Settled as Work Awaits 85,000

Union Bargaining Rights Restricted to Members in Pact

Ban on Sit-Downs

Both Sides Claim Victory on Major Issues; Details Remain

LANSING, Mich., April 7 (AP)—Gov. Frank Murphy announced today the 28-day strike affecting 2200 employees of the Reo Motor Car Company here was settled by an agreement "substantially following" the Chrysler strike truce, and that sit-downers would evacuate the plant immediately.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich., April 7—Amid the mutual congratulations of Walter P. Chrysler, John L. Lewis and Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan, the Chrysler Corporation and the United Automobile Workers of America have terminated the 30 day old strike and arranged today for 85,000 affected workers to return to their jobs without discrimination, as soon as possible.

A list of ten points defining the relationships of union and corporation comprised the settlement. All outstanding questions of wages, hours of work, etc., will be taken up in further bargaining conferences starting tomorrow.

Coincidentally, Homer Martin, union president, issued a statement declaring that the union is "definitely on the way out of the strike situation" in the automotive industry, as collective bargaining spreads. He laid the recent cases of "sporadic sit-downs" to misunderstandings, noted that they were terminated "almost as quickly as they started," and said union leaders were educating workers toward a sense of responsibility to agreements on both sides.

Both Claim Victory

Both sides claimed victory on the basic question of sole bargaining rights asked by the union. Chrysler officials pointed to this sentence in the first clause of the settlement: "The Corporation agrees to bargain with the union as collective bargaining agency for such of its employees who are members of the union."

B. E. Hutchinson, Chrysler finance chairman, interpreted this sentence by saying: "The pact is non-exclusive, and the corporation is free to hire union or non-union men. It doesn't preclude our dealing with other unions except for the purpose of 'undermining the U. A. W. A.'"

Mr. Martin and Richard Frankensteen, union organizer, pointed to the concluding sentence of the same clause: "The corporation will not aid, promote or finance any labor group or organization which purports to engage in collective bargaining or make any agreement with any such group or organization for the purpose of undermining the union."

Mr. Martin interpreted this provision, which is understood to be one of the key provisions over whose wording the conferees labored for several days, as giving the union exclusive bargaining rights in effect. "I don't see how it could be any soler!" he said. "It definitely places the union in a position of responsibility and of exclusive privilege in bargaining with the Corporation."

Union Gives Views

Mr. Frankensteen amplified this statement. The union, he indicated, regarded any company union or craft union of the American Federation of Labor as a group tending to "undermine the union." "We have every division of labor organized which is represented in the A. F. of L.," he said. "Certainly it would be disruptive, and hence a case of undermining the union, if the A. F. of L. came in and signed an agreement."

Observers recalled that the General Motors settlement was arranged so that each side could claim victory. They commented that it was not impossible that under Governor Murphy's mollifying influence, both Mr. Chrysler and Mr. Lewis had privately agreed upon just what would constitute a group tending to "undermine the union," and had left the clause deliberately vague, permitting both sides to interpret it in such a way as to "save face."

In any case, it was agreed that only the passage of time could clarify the ambiguous meaning of the "undermining the union" phrase, and reveal which side won the lion's share of the agreement, or what sort of compromise occurred. It was suggested that the union may have won what could be called not sole bargaining rights but "preferential bargaining" as a result of the definition of the "undermining the union" clause.

Definition Needed

However, there may be friction ahead. No definition exists of what intent to undermine means. The corporation pledges its good faith against any such attempt. But the union may feel it is being undermined when the company has no such purpose.

In signing the contract last night Mr. Lewis took his first public step away from the sit-down strike, for he renounced the sit-down technique by name in the Chrysler Corporation for the year the agreement is to run. When the union pledged itself neither to cause nor permit its members to cause a sit-down or

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Basques, Bustles, Burnsides Bloom Again as in Olden Day

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 7—New Yorkers are to be made conscious of their city's past, and an "educational effort" to that end was on today in a campaign to bring them crowding to see the exhibits at the Museum of the City of New York which will be intensively publicized as the "visual narrative" of the piece of history that is New York's development from a Hudson River Dutch settlement.

It was launched like a page out of Godey's Lady's Book and the "Four Hundred" social register at the museum last night when, in the atmosphere of 50 years ago, the trustees were hosts to 175 leading men and women of today. The elegant 1887 setting was complete, from sideburns and mustache to basques, bustles and velveteen and plush cloaks trimmed with chenille fringe. Waiters in aprons and tailcoats served such dishes as "flounder, sauce Ward McAllister," and "chicken a la Lily Langtry," and the menu was inscribed in Spencerian hand.

The feast dramatized the appeal to present-day New York to take an active interest in the museum as an opportunity in citizenship, with the guests, including Mayor LaGuardia, Chancellor Harry Woodburn Chase of New York University; Alfred E. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, Mrs. H. Casimir de Rham, Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, Mrs. Elon H. Hooker, Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandy Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Mr. and Mrs. Percy S. Straus, Miss Elizabeth Curtis, Mrs. Frederic S. Fish, James Speyer, Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, James G. Blaine, and Mr. and Mrs. William M. Chadbourne.

Chancellor Chase, one of the after-dinner speakers, saw the work of preserving the history of a great city as a vital factor in creating an American heritage and urged its support, saying that "The knowledge of what our past has been will help to determine what our future will be."

"It is a rich heritage, and we should welcome all wise efforts to make and keep us deliberately and consciously aware of it," he continued.

Mr. Smith likewise hailed the objectives of the museum, holding that "we men are proud individually of their accomplishments, so we in the aggregate take pride in our community." He gave impressive statistics on the city's growth, recalling that when he first went to the Legislature in Albany, where he served from 1903 to 1915, Grand Central Terminal was the largest building north of Forty-second Street, whereas "now you can hardly see it from the top of the Empire State Building," and that in 1799 the $18,500,000 site where this building now stands had sold for $2500.

Gherardi Davis, a trustee, took the company for an imaginary stroll up the Broadway of five decades ago, beginning with the lunch room in the Old Dutch Church at Nassau Street, "where we clerks got a very satisfactory meal for 35 cents."

Hershey Strikers Driven From Plant By Loyal Workers

HERSHEY, Penna., April 7 (AP)—Irate farmers and workers opposed to the union went into the plant of the Hershey Chocolate Corporation today and drove sit-down strikers from the building.

The farmers, whose market for some 800,000 pounds of milk daily has been shut off since the strike broke out last Friday, took matters in their own hands after the sit-down strikers rescinded an agreement to come out by 1 p. m., which was the final deadline set by the milk producers and "loyal workers."

A fight broke out inside the ivy-covered separator plant which was one of the first buildings in the great plant and model town that Milton S. Hershey laid out in a corn field some 34 years ago.

Jeered by Farmers

A half-hundred strikers came out of the plant, their hands upraised. Surrounding them and brandishing sticks and clubs, the farmers paraded the strikers between lines of jeering spectators.

A short time later women strikers came out, their hands also upraised. The "loyal workers" and farmers formed a gantlet and swung clubs and bottles.

The "loyal workers" and farmers mustered early today. Led by the drum corps of the American Legion they paraded to the huge ice Arena completed last fall for the hockey team which recently won the Eastern Ice Hockey League title.

They first set a noon deadline. Then the deadline was extended until 1 p. m. and a committee including some union leaders went into the plant to arrange a truce.

Crowd Gathers at Plant

As 1 o'clock approached the crowd became restive.

"Let's go down to the plant," someone shouted.

The telephone rang and there was announcement that the strikers would come out.

"Let's go down anyhow," someone shouted.

The crowd was leaving the arena laughing and in good humor and then there was a second announcement.

"Let's all go over," someone yelled, and to the plant they went.

Milling crowds pressed around the entrances, knocked over shrubbery and stamped the lawns into dust. All activity in the town halted during the eviction.

As the last of the strikers started to leave the plant, Russel Behman, president of the local union, was taken into the offices of the company president, William F. R. Murrie.

The farmers continued their gauntlet outside and strikers had to run between lines of pelting sticks for a block. A load of ashes arrived. The farmers threw them on the strikers.

Twenty mounted state policemen rode into town from the nearby training school and took control. The crowd, still shouting, made the last of the strikers remove their hats as they came out.

Economics in the News

More on Durable Goods—Their Greater Rise in Production Than Consumption Goods—Is This a 'Danger Sign'?

—By H. B. E.—

In Monday's article we saw the background of the President's apprehension about the higher rise in the output of durable goods than of consumption goods. I hadn't the space to record what is happening today. The "Iron Age" puts out an index of capital or durable goods; it is made up of weekly ingots, lumber, automobiles, construction contracts, and productive activity in the Pittsburgh district.

This index has been rising sharply since the beginning of 1935. In mid-January it reached a peak of about five sevenths of 1929 activity. Since then the index has fallen to about three fourths of the 1929 level, where it is today. Now the President says that the greater rise in output of durable goods constitutes a "danger sign."

* * *

It would ill become this column to bemoan the rate of increase in the provision of durable goods. At the beginning of 1936 and again at the beginning of this year, I noted the rise in activity of durable goods production as a "hopeful sign"—a hopeful sign of the progressive absorption of the workless. I still do. For the great bulk of the joblessness is to be found in the durable goods industries, which, having had a greater depression, always have a greater climb than consumption goods industries.

Of late months those industries have been making a valiant contribution to re-employment. Within the 12 months ended in February no fewer than 1,550,000 went back to work. Many, many thousands more would be working today if there had been a real policy adopted to bridge the yawning gap between the relief system and work. But, as Turner Catledge and Joseph W. Alsop, in the current Saturday Evening Post, say, being on relief has come to be "as much of an occupation as being in the army," and "we are creating a permanent way of life for the reliefers." Many more thousands would have found work if we hadn't filled our heads with nightmarish fears about "the permanent core of unemployment" and had helped business to maintain training programs for a youth which is now adrift.

Now we find that owing to our past shortsightedness, the shortage of skilled labor is a national problem of some dimensions. I find two testimonies on my desk this morning. One is in the Yale Review, from the pen of Dr. Edwin E. Witte, former executive director of the President's Committee on Economic Security.

The other is from Webster W. Eaton, manager of the Elmira office of the New York State Employment Service, who says, "Times have changed, we cannot find enough employable people to fill the openings we have." Whether the openings are in durable or consumption goods industries, the national object ought now to be to connect the jobs with the jobless, instead of seeking to block the openings. Moreover we need the products of both kinds of industry.

* * *

Inflation of prices can be prevented by new production of both kinds keeping a jump ahead of new money supply. This is Chairman Eccles's thesis. It was a pity, therefore, that the President should have given the impression that he intended to crack down upon such an insurance against inflation as durable goods production. He should have confined himself to the subject of the high distorted prices. Here is the real problem. And the way to tackle it is by way of release, not restriction.

Monopoly by labor or capital is just as responsible for price inflation as the plethora of money. Labor's attitude on apprenticeship is an example of monopolism. Sit-down hold-ups by minority workers are another. Apparently, however, such subjects are taboo in Administration circles, though they are arousing the legislators.

Monopolism by capital President Roosevelt apparently had in mind when he mentioned the high price of steel. Whether there is price juggling in the steel industry is one of the perennial arguments among economic writers. Whether the recent rises have been wholly due to wage increases is a matter for dispute. But, if there is monopolism, it would soon be ended if the President were to let down a tariff bar or two.

Copper was another commodity singled out for attention. Senator Wheeler will not persuade anybody who knows anything about the metal market that the swift mark-up from nine cents to 17 cents has merely been brought about by buying pressure. The memory of the way copper producers "held" the price at the absurd price of 24 cents in 1929 is too recent. Tin, rubber, and many other commodities have been rigged by restriction policies, and their present eminence shows the results of these policies.

The world of consumers, let alone the United States, requires a joint attack on limitation programs. That is the way of peace, let alone prosperity. I must defer till Friday, however, a survey of the needed releases, and of the manner in which we may combine release with safeguards against capital goods output outrunning other output.

Woman for Foreman Of N. J. Grand Jury; Called First in U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., April 7—Miss J. Isabell Sims, prominent in Newark civic affairs, is today foreman of the April term of the Federal Grand Jury in the United States District Court here, occupying what is perhaps the unique position of the first woman to serve in such a post in the United States.

The appointment of Miss Sims by Judge William Clark of the New Jersey District Court was seen as the crystallization of efforts by Judge Clark to provide women with more active responsibilities in Government.

Three months ago Judge Clark, senior federal justice for the district, ordered that women be drawn for petit jury service. Later he established a school for jurors at which many women were students. Observers here saw his action yesterday in making Miss Sims a jury foreman as a logical development of the policy outlined for his court.

The Judge stated in announcing the appointment that he had been impressed by the capabilities of women serving in federal juries in the Philadelphia court during a period while he was sitting temporarily in that jurisdiction.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NYACK, N. Y., April 7—Miss Natalie Couch, clerk of the New York State Assembly, has been appointed police judge of the town of Grand View, near here. Her appointment was said to mark the first time a woman has held such a position in New York State.

Morro Castle Case Verdict Reversed

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP) — The United States Circuit Court of Appeals today unanimously reversed the trial court decision which found Acting Capt. William S. Warms and Chief Engineer Eben S. Abbott of the liner Morro Castle guilty of negligence on the high seas.

The Appellate Court set aside both verdicts and sentences.

The trial court sentenced Mr. Warms to four years in prison and Mr. Abbott to two years.

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CHICAGO

Prague Seeks Vienna Backing As Bar to National Socialism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Recent developments in Central Europe seem to have brought Austria and Czechoslovakia closer together than they have been at any time since the World War. The most vital factor affecting both these states is the growing power of Germany.

This operates in Austria through the National Socialist movement and in Czechoslovakia through the Henlein Sudeten-German Party. In addition, the German press and German diplomacy have subjected the existing régime in each land to frequent and sharp criticism. So both Governments tend to seek co-operation against a common danger.

The Czechoslovak Prime Minister, Dr. Milan Hodža, has long been for Central European unity. He advocates a sort of bloc between the Little Entente states and the Rome pact states with Bulgaria also included. This would bring all southern and south-east Europe into a single economic unit and might preserve these seven states from German penetration.

According to this plan, the countries involved could help preserve each other from becoming victims of Germany's "drive toward the East."

Of course, such a union would rest on the basis of the present map of Europe, and the existing relative power of the various states.

Hungary Holds Back

In spite of the attractive features of the proposal, and the eloquent persistence with which it has been presented, Dr. Hodža has not met with much success, largely because Hungary refuses to enter any combination that would exclude treaty revision. Italy supports Hungary in this attitude and also shuns any step that would consolidate the Little Entente. Consequently, Central Europe remains in a state of uncertainty.

However, Austria has been impressed by the Prague proposal and is favorably considering it. The reason is that the Austrian régime is in an unstable position. German aggression appears to be growing, while Italy's protection is weakening, in consequence of which Vienna must seek aid elsewhere and the only available place seems to be Czechoslovakia.

For centuries before the World War, Austria and its dynasty, the Hapsburgs, lorded it over the Czechs, causing deep rancor. After the war and the collapse of the Hapsburg empire, Czechoslovakia treated "poor little Austria" superciliously. The Little Entente "laid down the law" to Austria for a decade and a half.

But now that old bitterness is being forgotten, because of a common menace. A new line is being considered, "Vienna-Prague." Czechoslovakia and Austria hope by economic, diplomatic and political co-operation to build up a strong common barrier against National Socialism.

Roman Catholic Countries

One factor favoring such a development is the Roman Catholicism of both countries. Although the Czechs themselves are not noted for attachment to any church, the Slovaks as well as most of the Germans and Hungarians in Czechoslovakia are Roman Catholic. So are the Austrians. National Socialism in Germany decidedly is not.

Another important factor is that Dr. Hodža has a warm appreciation of certain old Austro-Hungarian traditions. He is a Slovak and was long at home in Austria as well as in Hungary. Vienna is not a strange town to him. Personal ties draw him to Austrian statesmen. Nothing seems to him more natural or congenial than to co-operate with them.

In addition to this Czechoslovakia and Austria are in a position to supplement each other economically. There is already a brisk trade between them.

A hindrance to this plan is the danger of a Hapsburg restoration. The Austrian Government favors that, while Czechoslovakia emphatically opposes it. Nevertheless, the presumably remote danger of Archduke Otto's return seems far less menacing than the present pressure which Germany is exerting. An advancing German empire seems more threatening than the hypothetical resurrection of the Hapsburg empire.

Prague Grows "Practical"

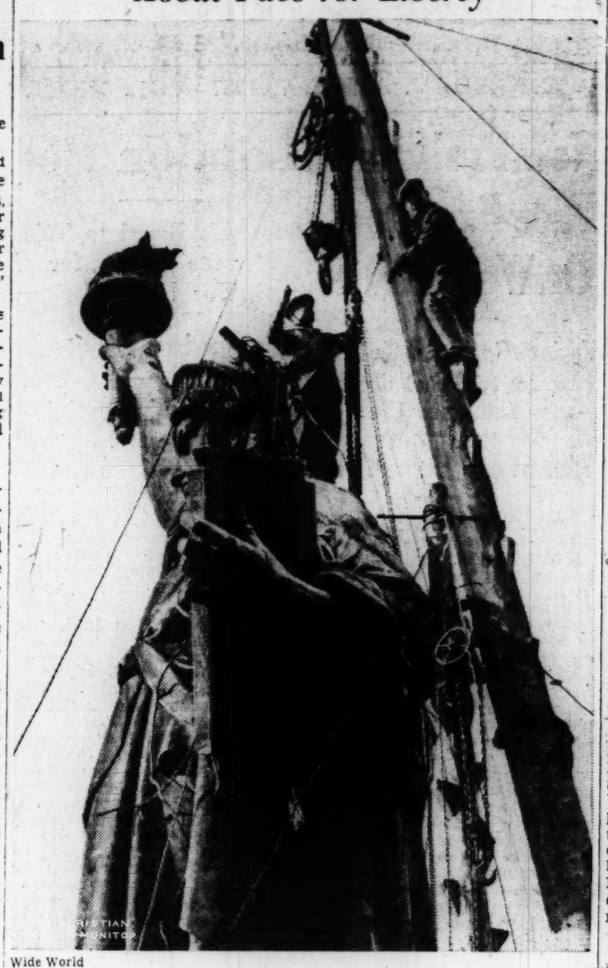
So Prague, though categorically disapproving the Legitimist movement, is inclined not to stress its opposition.

Another obstacle to close co-operation is the suppression of democracy in Austria. But Czechoslovakia has grown "practical" regarding that situation and is inclined to declare itself disinterested in the forms of governments in other lands. If Chancellor Schuschnigg would co-operate with Prague against German aggression, Dr. Hodža would overlook his dictatorial methods.

In view of all this, it is probable that Austria of the Rome Pact and Czechoslovakia of the Little Entente will draw closer together. It is not excluded that this will serve as a nucleus for more Central European co-operation and tranquillity.

Significant also was the reception of President Beneš of Czechoslovakia by cheering crowds of the common people at Belgrade, when he visited the Yugoslav capital the first of the week.

About Face for Liberty



Wide World

Statue in France Turned Around
Will Look Toward Exposition Buildings

The Paris copy of Bartholdi's famous statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" has stood for years on the Pont de Grenelle on the Seine with its back toward the French Capital. In honor of the Paris International Exposition of this year it has been turned toward the site of the great fair. It also now looks toward its sister in New York Harbor, the 151-foot bronze-coated figure which was presented to the American people by the French nation and dedicated in 1886.

Mobilization for Peace Launched on Wide Scale

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 7—A nationwide mobilization for peace is on today. It was launched last night at observances in commemoration of the entrance of the United States into the World War exactly 20 years ago.

The main meetings here were those held by the League Against War and Fascism at the Riverside Plaza Hotel where Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, and Dr. Harry F. Ward, president of the league, were the speakers, and the League of Nations Association at the Waldorf-Astoria, at which Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, Raymond V. Ingersoll, borough president of Brooklyn, and Leyland Rex Robinson, economist, spoke.

One thousand men and women, approximately 85 per cent of the men being of military age, were at the league meeting. They were men and women to whom war and its aftermath were not a theoretical thing; but something real and terrible and to be utterly avoided.

Representing 250,000 organized workers in New York City, they came from 160 labor unions working with the league. Among these was the "Big Six" Typographical Union, the American Newspaper Guild, the American Federation of Musicians, the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, the Marien, Firemen and Oil Workers Union, the Bricklayers Guild, the Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants Union, the Department Store Employees Union, the American Federation of Teachers, the Cooks and Countermen's Union, the Brotherhoods of Sleeping Car Porters and Dining Car Employees and others equally representative of the working men and women.

Nye's Peace Program

Rarely, perhaps, had the Senator from North Dakota in his campaign against war found a more sympathetic audience, as he enunciated each of six points in the peace program he urged. Here it is:

"1. Organize against war.

"2. Quit our participation in the present mad armament race by defining our defense to that degree necessary to repulse an attack.

"3. Demilitarize our American schools by abandoning compulsory military training.

"4. Take the profits out of war by providing drastic income tax rates to prevail automatically with the coming of war.

"5. Take profit out of preparation for war by nationalizing the munitions industry and by stopping all foreign trade in munitions of war in peace-time and in wartime.

"6. Writing a neutrality policy that is impartial as it may relate to one and all nations that go to war—a policy to be primarily directed to the destruction of opportunity for exercising the American appetite for profit from other peoples' wars."

Senator Nye charged that the entrance of the United States into the World War was engineered and denied categorically the reasons commonly ascribed to it, among which was the German submarine campaign. Robert Lansing, World War Secretary of State, was primarily responsible, he declared, for propaganda that built in the United States "a frame of mind that was not there" and which resulted in changing the peace thought of the nation into a "war hysteria." He held that the same thing would happen again and that the United States would be drawn into another war "unless we learn to as diligently prepare for peace as we prepare for war." This, he held, was possible, and would result in the saving of many hundreds of millions of dollars that would otherwise be spent for war.

Miss Margaret E. Forsythe, associate in the department of religious education of Teachers College, Columbia University, presided.

Hull's Policy Defended

Mr. Sayre, addressing the League of Nations Association dinner, defended without reserve the policy of his chief, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, for trade pacts and "good neighbor" relations with the world to keep the United States out of war. He held that national independence had become "an outlived myth" and that the reason the United States had failed to achieve economic recovery or a stable basis of peace since the Treaty of Versailles, was in large measure because it had refused to face "the stark facts of modern life" and, instead, was basing its program "upon the stage-coach philosophy and facts of 100 years ago."

"Once the stubborn reality of the vital interdependence of nations is clearly realized, the nature of the foundations required for a stable peace becomes clear," he said. "Today, the standards of living, if not the very lives, of entire populations, are dependent upon a steady inflow of raw materials and food stuffs at prices unenhanced by prohibitive economic barriers and upon a steady sale of their own surplus production in foreign markets for a remunerative return.

"Men will fight before they starve. They may also fight rather than see accustomed standards of living reduced to unbearable levels.

"There can be no real security for any nation, industrial or agricultural, and, consequently, there can be no lasting international peace or stability, until nations can secure for themselves access free from political nationalistic barriers to necessary raw materials and foodstuffs and foreign markets. . . ."

Mr. Sayre, like Mr. Hull, held that trade barriers such as the United States had built up since the war were "in irreconcilable conflict with the modern industrial life of the world, and he would have them leveled.

Dr. James T. Shotwell, president of the League of Nations Association, presided.

Sit-Down Strikers Use Tractors For Factory Barricades

PEORIA, Ill., April 7 (AP)—Giant tractors barricaded the doors of the Caterpillar Tractor Company plant in East Peoria today, while strikers pressed demands for a written contract embodying collective bargaining concessions. The factory employs 11,500 workers.

The strike was attributed by company officials and Joseph F. Dernoncourt, organizer for the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of America, to failure to reach an agreement on the union's request for collective bargaining.

J. L. Price, organizer for the Committee for Industrial Organization, said there were 200 sit-down strikers in the plant and that the strike was sanctioned by the C. I. O. which claimed a membership of 6500 workers. Company officials contended only 30 workers remained in the factory and that the dispute did not affect operations in the foundry and road machinery divisions.

The strike started last night shortly after the night shift went on duty. Minor disorders, including injury to a superintendent in the assembly room and a workman, attended the walkout.

C. P. Holt, executive vice-president of the firm, said the company recognized the right of employees to bargain individually or through representatives of their choosing.

He contended most of the demands made by union leaders were already countenanced by the company. The firm, he said, was willing to pay wages prevailing generally in similar industries and would continue an eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime except in special cases.

Florida 'Vegetable Bowl' Considers Appeal for Aid

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., April 7 (AP)—Men of authority from Florida's soggy vegetable bowl gathered here today to decide whether an official appeal should be made for Red Cross assistance. A cloudburst Monday destroyed winter crops worth an estimated $3,000,000 and stranded hundreds of itinerant workers who had flocked into Lake Okeechobee's mucklands to lend a hand in the harvest.

Mayor R. K. Harris of Belle Glade said prior to the conference that no official request had been make for outside aid. "Developments may make this necessary," Mayor Harris said. "But nobody is starving here and nobody is going to starve." He felt most of the roving hands entered the Glades only with the expectancy of temporary work and could leave as easily now as later, even without the ready cash they had anticipated.

Quebec to Invite Inter-Provincial Timber Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Premier Maurice Duplessis of Quebec recently suggested calling an inter-provincial conference between Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, with the object of establishing an agreement to prevent forest exploitation. He believes the time is due for co-operation and collaboration. The Quebec Government is willing to co-operate with companies engaged in forest exploitation, but they must do their share to protect and develop the forests. He warns, "that abuse of a good thing will lead to its destruction."

In the provinces mentioned there has been a nexploitation of forest wealth that has neither looked to conservation nor future development. The annual consumption of standing timber in Canadian forests amounts to about 2,970,000,000 cubic feet. In the past decade fire has caused an annual loss of about 261,000,000 cubic feet of merchantable timber. Destruction by insects, fungi, windfalls, amounts to 700,000,000 cubic feet each year. The depletion of Canada's forest wealth is proceeding at the rate of 4,158,000 cubic feet annually. The average annual increment is far from keeping pace with this drain.

Serving Sentence Begun In Insurance Fraud Case

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—Samuel Bornstein, 44, was on his way to the penitentiary today for raids on insurance companies, having been sentenced yesterday to an indeterminate term of not more than three years. Bornstein specialized in fake claims, explained Bernard C. Botein, assistant district attorney in charge of the Accident Fraud Bureau. The prosecutor said that Bornstein built up his business from fifty cases in 1929 to a "peak of production of 500 in 1935 and 1936."

"Bornstein wandered about the streets," the prosecutor related to the court, "spying out defective steps in front of buildings, broken vault lights in the sidewalks and other conditions affording an opportunity to file fake claims."

Part of Manila Fireswept

MANILA, April 7 (AP)—A million dollar fire swept over more than one and a half square miles of the thickly populated Tondo district yesterday, leaving more than 10,000 persons homeless. The entire Manila fire department, supplemented by fire equipment and soldiers from Fort Santiago, fought the blaze for more than four hours before bringing it under control. Relief agencies made plans to take care of the homeless.

U.S. Urged to Act for Peace

(Continued From Page 1)

War has turned into a great anti-war effort.

President Roosevelt himself devoted most of his attention to the parallel celebration of Army Day, and reviewed a parade, but it was with sober visage as smiling youths marched before him on Constitution avenue.

Likewise, when asked at his press conference what reflections the day brought forth in him, the President did not sketch out a viewpoint of great meaning to the troubled world. He merely mused on the changes in his own personal position: In 1917 he was intensely involved in the mobilization effort; in 1937—he gave the impression—he placidly occupies the Chief Executive's chair.

But, answering a further question, the President defended American entrance into the war, saying that the recent results of a poll in which 70 per cent of Americans declared participation in the war was wrong, probably came from younger people who were not familiar with the real issues and emotions of 1917.

Byrd Leads Peace Talks

Contrasted with the President's attitude were the speeches broadcast in part from the White House last night, opening the Emergency Peace Campaign. Rear Admiral Byrd and Mrs. Roosevelt, speaking from the Executive Mansion, led an appeal for "no foreign war."

Meantime, in the House a strong peace drive was under way with Representative Louis Ludlow (D), Indiana, pressing his bill requiring a national referendum before the United States could enter a foreign war, and Representative Harold Knutson (R), Minnesota, who voted against war with Germany on the morning of April 6, 1917, pleading from the floor for permanent peace. Representative Hamilton Fish (R), New York, again called upon President Roosevelt to summon a disarmament conference.

Senator George W. Norris (Ind.) Nebraska was guest of honor at a dinner arranged for the members of Congress who voted against war in 1917. Present were Senator Lundeen, of Minnesota, who was in the House in 1917; Representative Knutson; and eight former members of Congress: C. C. Dill of Washington, Royal Johnson of South Dakota, Harry Hull of Iowa, James A. Frear of Wisconsin, Fred A. Britten of Illinois, Edward E. Brown of Wisconsin, Edward Keating of Colorado and Miss Jeanette Rankin of Montana.

Byrd Makes Plea

Admiral Byrd, who had been a dinner guest of President and Mrs. Roosevelt, made a stirring appeal in the nationwide radiocast, for American leadership in the present world crisis. He said:

"I claim that the right of this nation to use its friendly offices to prevent other nations from warring should not be questioned. I go further. I believe it to be a solemn duty, because the United States would be vitally affected by a major conflict anywhere on the face of the earth.

"A nation is like a family living in half a wooden apartment house. If some family in the house decides to start a fire, the whole house is in danger. Therefore when other nations stand on the brink of war, is it not the duty of the United States, is it not the law of self-preservation, to make a friendly demand in the name of humanity that they declare a holiday on war for a reasonable period, to give time for calm thought and wise planning before engaging in warlike acts?"

Leadership for U. S.

"The United States is fitted by a combination of happy circumstances to take the leadership in the struggle to bring about the good neighbor attitude among the great family of nations.

". . . The intolerance of the world is contrary to the teachings of Christ, which are more necessary to follow today than they were 2000 years ago. Christianity has not failed. It is simply that nations have failed to try it. There would be no war in a God-directed world.

"I appeal to the people of this country to fight this defeatist attitude . . ."

G-Men Arrest Oregon National Bank Robber

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—J. Edgar Hoover said today that federal agents had arrested one man at Los Angeles, Calif., and were seeking an accomplice in connection with the holdup of the First National Bank, Portland, Ore., March 29. A third man, Mr. Hoover said, committed suicide yesterday when approached by federal agents.

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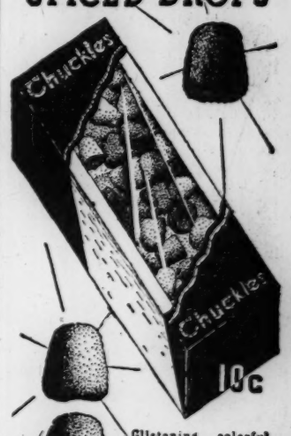
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Britain Pushes Bill to Build Industries in Depressed Areas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 7—The special areas amendment bill—the measure designed to set up new industries in sections affected by the closing down of former plants—passed its second reading in the House of Commons yesterday, thus assuring its reaching the statute book.

The bill is part of the Government schemes which have been so warmly debated in the House of Commons. The proposals call for the expenditure of £11,000,000 to assist the establishment of new industries and to finance the work of a proposed royal commission which would distribute factories throughout Britain more evenly than is now the case. Included in the program would be the setting up of a tribunal to determine reasonable compensation for landlords whose rents from the collieries are to be nationalized.

The new industries are to help to provide employment for some 500,000 workers who have become permanently unemployed owing to the closing down of mines and factories during the slump, particularly in South Wales, Durham, Sutherland and South Scotland.

There has been much criticism of these proposals, the Opposition making their alleged inadequacy the basis of prolonged attacks upon the Baldwin Government.

Labor M. P.'s have chiefly relied in these criticisms upon comparisons between the smallness of the official grants made to these "special" areas and the immense sums which the Government is spending upon unproductive armaments.

That veteran statesman, Mr. David Lloyd George, who has supported the complaint, has made an individual proposal. He has produced detailed facts and figures to show the possibility of transferring a large proportion of the workless to the land, thereby increasing the supply of home-raised food.

In this connection he has contrasted the 10,000,000 persons now employed in agriculture in Germany with the corresponding number in Britain which he places at only about 1,000,000 as more than 200,000 have left the soil since 1921.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who replied for the Government, was more hopeful. Although progress in the providing of employment in the special areas was necessarily slow, he said, it was now proceeding at an increasing pace and the Government had reason to think it would go on with satisfactory results.

A half million persons could not be put on the land without a very considerable artificial rise in agricultural prices, he said. Any cutting down of imports to bring about such rise would so injure the purchasing power of the countries of supply as to put out of work more British people in industrial occupations than could be provided with employment in agriculture, Mr. Chamberlain contended.

British Destroyer Sent to Mallorca

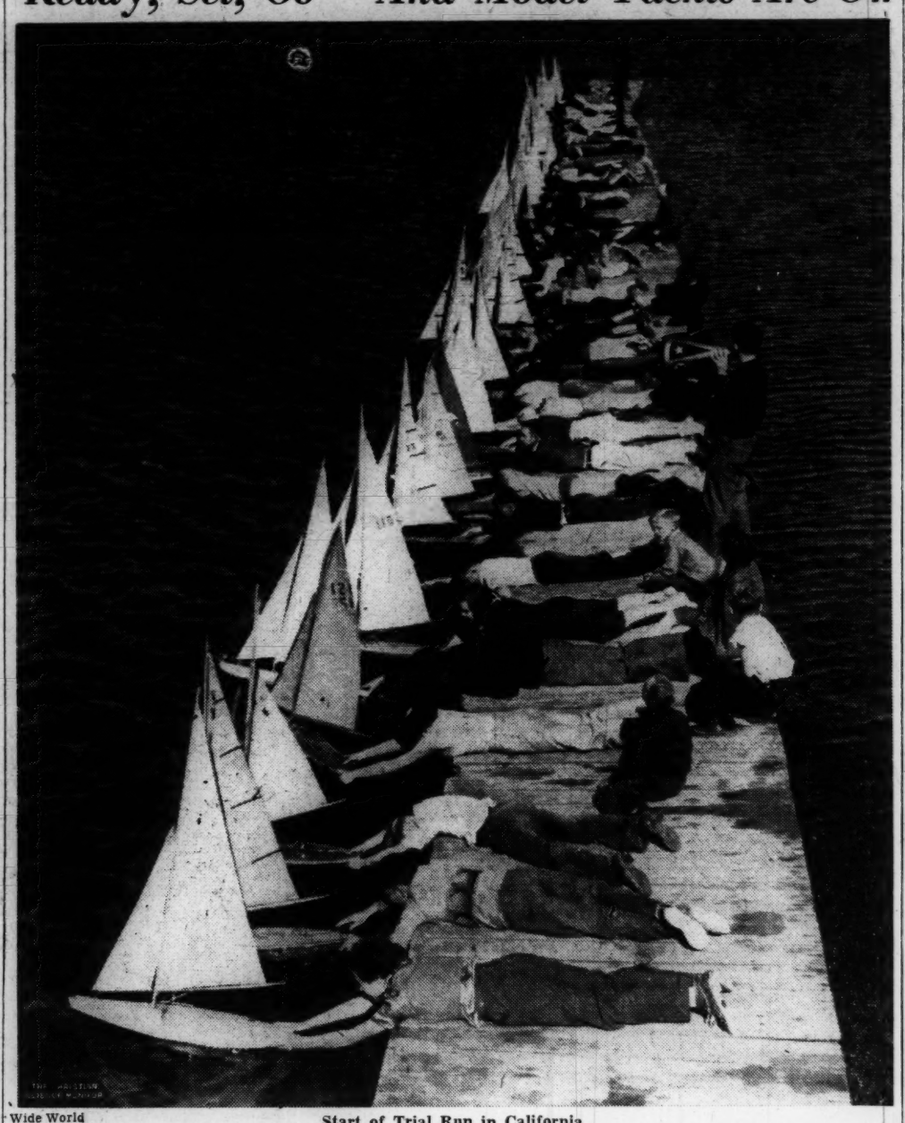
LONDON, April 7 (AP) — Great Britain dispatched a destroyer posthaste to the Spanish insurgent island of Mallorca today to demand quick and satisfactory explanation for a double aerial attack on one of Britain's warships.

The destroyer Garland cut through the Mediterranean under forced draft toward Palma, Mallorca, to get an answer for yesterday's attacks, by an insurgent bombing squadron, on another British destroyer—the Gallant, off the east coast of Spain.

The captain of the Gallant, together with the British vice consul at Mallorca, will demand an explanation. If it is not satisfactory to the British, a formal protest is likely to follow, informed sources said.

MADRID, April 7 (AP)—A force of Government soldiers stormed the heights of Mt. Chimorra in Cordoba Province, it was reported today, and put their insurgent foes to rout.

'Ready, Set, Go'—And Model Yachts Are Off



Wide World

Start of Trial Run in California

Young Yachtsmen of Southern California Are Shown as They Prepared Their Craft for a Trial Run on the Olympic Rowing Course at Long Beach. The Model Star Boats Are From 40 to 50 Inches in Length and Will Compete in the Second Annual Southern California Model Yacht Club Championships on April 17

Spanish Loyalists See Success Ahead

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HENDAYE, France—Recapture of Brihuega gave tremendous encouragement to Spanish Government troops under Gen. José Miaja.

The high command in Madrid is believed to maintain that if the roads to Barcelona and Valencia can be kept open for another two months, the capital can then be considered safe.

General Miaja believes that the worst of the civil war is over and the crisis has been passed.

Considerable credit for the recent success of the defenders must be given to French, Russian and other foreign volunteers. Once more Russian flying men proved their mettle and the superiority of their planes over the German and Italian planes. The Russian machines are said to be lighter, more speedy, and easier to handle. The Russians' shooting is said to be more accurate than that of the Germans.

Among the foreign "volunteers" with the Loyalist forces there are said to be a large sprinkling of Jews, many of whom fought for Germany during the World War. Other nationalities are also represented by veteran fighters with a grudge against Fascism.

Naturally volunteers of this kind make excellent material and constitute a fine stiffening for the ranks of radical idealists of many nations fighting for Spain. Of these latter one observes groups quietly gathered on the border in the cheapest cafés, waiting for the signal to slip into the peninsula.

These—Belgians, Germans, Austrians—are the toughest lot imaginable, down-and-out perhaps, but prepared to fight against the Fascists with all their strength.

Fired with an ideal—to which may often be added the sharp edge of the unemployed's appetite—these men go to Spain to lay down their lives if need be, with a promise that they shall settle down in the sunlit peninsula when all is over and they can enjoy life in plenty.

To prevent men such as these from reaching their destination would be a problem with which a dozen Control Committees might well fail to grapple successfully. France seems full of such men. Recent events have clearly shown how closely allied are the sympathies of French and Spanish workers against Fascism.

The Loyalist sympathizers cross the border, if necessary by night, to dodge the gendarmes stationed all along the Pyrenees border. Many of the gendarmes are sympathetic to them. Indeed, practically all the Basque workers and their comrades along the border are users of the clenched fist salute.

Most of the men of the International Brigade are crack shots, can handle machine guns and do motor repairs. Danger, fatigue, hunger and thirst mean little to them.

Italian prisoners taken by General Miaja's men are said to complain that they have been sent out to Spain against their will. Indeed, some of them contend they had no idea when they sailed from Italy, that they were going to fight in Spain.

The presence in Spain of two large expeditionary forces, German and Italian, largely invalidates Gen. Francisco Franco's repeated denials that he intends to establish a Fascist régime in the peninsula. Opposition to Fascism as an evil force continues to strengthen General Franco's difficulties enormously.

'Windfall' Revenue Listed as $82,000,000

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—Treasury officials expressed gratification yesterday over the decision by the Fourth Federal Circuit Court of Appeals upholding constitutionality of the "windfall" tax. They said the levy is counted on to put $82,000,000 in the Government till this fiscal year.

Payments under the tax originally were due last Sept. 15. The Internal Revenue Bureau granted an extension to Dec. 15 and a joint congressional resolution later pushed the final deadline to June 15.

Ontario Schools to Balance Social and Natural Science

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Beginning next autumn, Ontario will offer four separate high school courses, which will be complete in themselves, rather than simply preludes to university work. These announcements were made by Dr. L. J. Simpson, Minister of Education, in his addresses at the recent 76th annual convention here of the Ontario Educational Association, attended by over 4000 teachers, trustees, inspectors, members of Home and School clubs, school administrators and officials.

That the general trend of education is toward a balance between social and natural sciences is apparent both from the plan for revision of studies outlined by Dr. George F. Rogers, Chief Inspector of secondary schools, and that announced by Dr. Simpson, the latter pointing out that the revised courses also attempt to lay a new emphasis on human relationships through the allocation of more time to the study of history, civics and geography.

Qualifications for university entrance will remain the same, Dr. Simpson explained.

The new courses will be: a general course, similar to the present course leading to university matriculation; a course preparing pupils for employment in industry, agriculture or art; a more specialized course in household arts and a commercial course, in all four nearly half of the student's time to be devoted to the study of English, history, geography and good health habits.

Latin Out of First Year

Extension of the recommendation system in examinations and reduction of the number of papers where formal examinations are conducted by the Department of Education was recommended by the Committee of High and Vocational courses of study, according to the report presented by Dr. Rogers. Their proposed course ruled Latin out of first year studies of secondary school students, called for the introduction of only one foreign language, French.

It is the definite responsibility of the school to take the necessary steps to give each pupil every opportunity to be successful in his year's work, said Dr. C. C. Goldring, superintendent of Toronto schools, who expressed the opinion that under ordinary conditions a large percentage of pupils should be promoted annually. Last June 80.61 per cent of all pupils in Toronto schools were promoted.

The proposal that the Provincial Government should bear a greater proportion of the cost of education in both urban and rural schools was urged by F. A. J. Davis, who pointed out that only about 13 per cent of the cost of education is borne by the Province. Canada spends about $100,000,000 a year on education.

Schools and universities should teach their students to speak and write logically and simply, said Dr. W. E. McNeill, vice-principal of Queen's University in addressing the English and history section. Criticising the English courses of most colleges as being too complicated, he advised the use of the fewest possible words to express an idea.

The past year has seen a decided increase in the interest shown in the teaching of music throughout the Province, according to G. Roy Fenwick, Provincial Supervisor of Music, who said that nearly every urban center has regular instruction in the elementary schools, and in rural districts, more than 2000 rooms have introduced music during the past two years.

The question of teachers' salaries was a topic in many of the groups, the contention being that the present minimum of $500 established by the Provincial Government is not sufficiently high.

Resolutions passed by the public school teachers asked that the minimum salary of every public school teacher employed full time be $800 a year; that school administration areas be reorganized, enlarging from the present school sections to school-board areas of township or county; and that the teaching of music be made compulsory in all schools.

One of the clauses of the 14-plank platform of the Ontario Trustees' and Ratepayers' Association asked at least a minimum salary of $700 a year.

Home, Nation's Heart

Education should in the first place teach clarity and accuracy in expression of the English language, nor can the aim of education be the acquisition of learning alone, said Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada. Education should equip the boy to meet life, and the acquiring of an education should enable him to earn a good living and become a good citizen. Advocating a proper blending of cultural and vocational training, he suggested that it is no good giving a boy culture if he is going to starve.

Declaring that the home is the heart of the nation, Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, president of the National Council of the Parent-Teachers' Association of the United States, said that future security from war would result only from the moral fiber of the home-makers.

Yugoslav Critics Assail Premier's Foreign Policies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia — Criticism that Yugoslavia's foreign policy had weakened the Little Entente was heard recently here in a debate in the Senate.

Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, made an explanation of his foreign policy.

The deputies especially accused the Minister of loosening the bonds which heretofore have bound Yugoslavia to her allies. They declared that his actions had weakened the close relations within the Little Entente, that because of his policy there was distrust in France toward Yugoslavia, and that, also, by an agreement with Bulgaria the foundations of the Balkan Pact had been shaken.

They were also greatly concerned over rumors about a friendship pact between Yugoslavia and Hungary and declared that an agreement with Hungary could be made only within the frame of the Little Entente and after consulting all the Danube states.

Finally, the representatives of the Opposition demanded that diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia be opened up.

In his answer, Prime Minister Stoyadinovitch denied all these charges, asserting that the relations with Czechoslovakia were not weakened and that the approaching visit of the Czech President, Dr. Eduard Beneš, (which has now taken place), and the conference of the Little Entente in Belgrade would make this fact clear.

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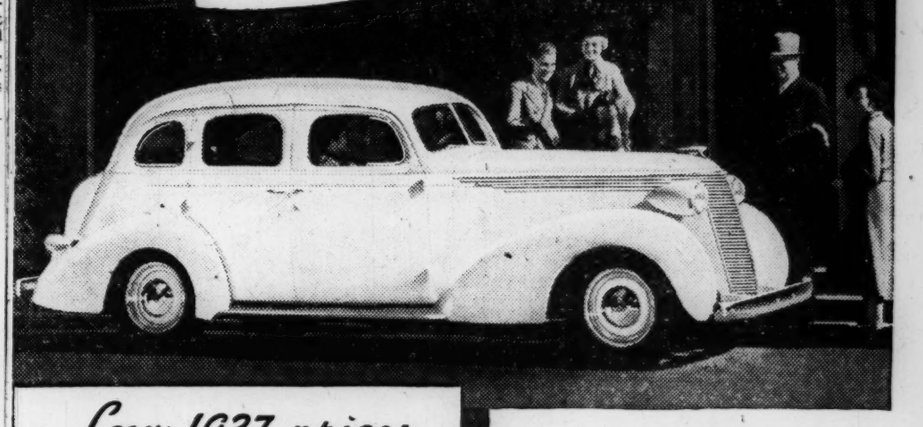

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New York Studio Specializes In High Quality Radiocasts

News in Radio

Drawing a parallel from the magazine field with its "mass" and "class" publications, New York City's first "class" station, WQXR, has proven that advertisers and listeners can be attracted by programs well above the intellectual content of the average radiocasting fare.

WQXR, which is tuned in the "high fidelity" band between 1500 and 1600 kilocycles at the bottom of the dial, does not offer programs any better than the networks' finer ones to be sure, but maintains a consistently higher level day by day than is possible on radio networks.

Continuing the comparison, the radio networks present programs on the basis of "something for every member of the family" whereas WQXR gears its programs to more intellectual and sterner musical tastes. Again the networks usually spread their best program wares over the week end whereas WQXR radiocasts a fine program daily.

Typical List of Features

A typical list of WQXR's current feature programs, for instance, runs as follows:

Week of April 4 to 10

Sunday, April 4

11 a. m.-12:15 p. m.—Prof. Edwin S. Corwin, of Princeton University, who recently testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee, speaks on "Democracy and the Supreme Court," from the New York Society for Ethical Culture.
5:30—6 p. m.—"25 Years Ago This Week—Première of a new program which each week will re-enact the important news of the corresponding week 25 years ago.
7-8 p. m.—Oxford String Quartet, studio recital.

Monday, April 5

6:30-6:45 p. m.—Speakers' Forum of the Air: Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild of New York University Graduate School: "Child Labor as a National Issue."
9:30-10 p. m.—John V. L. Hogan, consulting engineer, "Building a Better Radio Service," illustrated by experiments over the air.

Tuesday, April 6

6:30-7 p. m.—"We Went to War in 1917." Special program commemorating the twentieth anniversary of the United States in the great war. Forum discussion under auspices of World Peaceways.
9-9:30 p. m.—Federal Radio Theater presents the ninth episode of "The Tragedy of Man."

Wednesday, April 7

7-9 p. m.—Opera: Verdi's "Othello."
9:45-10 p. m.—"Exploring the Seven Arts," presented by the WPA: Doris Humphrey, dancer, "New Trends in the Dance."

Thursday, April 8

6:30-6:45 p. m.—Speakers' Forum of the Air: Erika Mann (daughter of Thomas Mann), author and playwright, speaks on "The German Exile Looks at Spain."
9-9:45 p. m.—Music and ballet, conducted by Irving Deakin.

Friday, April 9

6:30-6:45 p. m.—Speakers' Forum of the Air: Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott, headworker, Hudson Guild, and senior leader of the New York Society for Ethical Culture.
8-8:30 p. m.—All-Wagnerian program: Excerpts from "Tannhäuser," "Lohengrin" and "Die Meistersinger."
9:30-9:45 p. m.—William Byrd Chorus, Jo Hawthorn, conductor, in a program of choral music

Saturday, April 10

3-3:30 p. m.—American Pianists' Series: Evelyn Woods, soloist.
5:30-6 p. m.—Composers' Forum Laboratory of the WPA. Federal music project, conducted by Ashley Pettis, with Bernard Wagenaar as guest.
6:30-6:45 p. m.—Speakers' Forum of the Air: Carl W. Ackermann, dean of Columbia University School of Journalism, commemorates the birthday of Joseph Pulitzer: "Our Republic and Its Press."
9:-9:30 p. m.—"Question Bee"—a cultural quizz program.

Solid Musical Fare

Sandwiched between such "features" listed above the listener finds solid musical fare. A typical Sunday, for instance, during March offered an hour's program of selections from the Gilbert and Sullivan light opera, "Pinafore," a recital by the Oxford string quartet, an all-Russian program followed by a modern music hour devoted to the music of Georges Enesco and Jan Sibelius. Much of the music is, of course, recorded, but even that has reached so fine a state as to be indistiguishable from studio offerings. Many of the recording orchestras are heard on the radio.

High-fidelity stations, of which WQXR is one of four licensed in the United States, occupy a band 20 kilocycles wide in their special portion of the radio spectrum. This is twice the width of the radiocast station channels which are only 10 kilocycles. Although the ear can hear a range of sound vibrations from 20 to 16,000 cycles, the average station can transmit about half of this width.

English 'Shirley Temple'

England's vocal "double" of Shirley Temple, American child movie star, has been discovered in Irene Price, a 12-year-old girl of Mitcham in Surrey. The British Broadcasting Corporation found her when they advertised for a girl capable of "taking off" Shirley's voice for a radiocast program entitled "Songs From the Shows" in which were two songs originally sung by Miss Temple.

From a large number of applicants, John Watt, B. B. C. variety producer, selected Miss Price. She was whisked from a classroom to a rehearsal and later made her radio debut on two successive evenings. She showed none of the fear of the microphone often experienced by older performers.

The English girl wrote her own letter of application to the B. B. C. and not until she was invited to take a test did her parents become aware that she had written. As a result of the radiocasts several English recording companies have approached the Price family to obtain their consent for recording.

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Its Plunge Higher Than Niagara's

Big Manitou Falls, 165 Feet High
Pattison State Park, Douglas County, Wisconsin, Boasts This Beauty Spot Off the Beaten Path

Wisconsin 'Offers' Beauty Spot in Wilds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOYLSTON, Wis.—Northern Wisconsin has a waterfall one foot higher than Niagara. Although winter still hems it in, Wisconsin park officials are urging prospective tourists to think about making a visit to this woodland wonder next summer.

Big Manitou Falls, in Pattison State Park hasn't received much publicity because it is rather far from the centers of population. But the Wisconsin Park people think it is well worth leaving the beaten path to see.

The park in which the falls make their 165-foot plunge is a 1140-acre wildwood, rough, rocky and overgrown with great pines. Through it flows the Black river, cascading for miles over a rocky range on its rush to Lake Superior. In the heart of the park it plunges into a mountain gorge in a roaring fall. Indians called the waterfall Gitchee Monido, and the whites turned Monido into Manitou. The Indian name means Falls of the Great Spirit.

The park in which the falls are situated has been under State development for 17 years. The original tract, 660 acres, was presented to the State in 1920 by Martin Pattison of Superior, who wished that this Wisconsin wilderness might be preserved. Since 1920 the State has added 480 acres by purchase.

Terms of Chrysler Accord

LANSING, Mich., April 7 (AP)—The agreement between the Chrysler Corporation and the United Automobile Workers of America, follows:

Agreement entered into this sixth day of April, 1937, between the Chrysler Corporation (hereinafter referred to as the "corporation") and the international union, United Automobile Workers of America (hereinafter referred to as the "union"):

1. The corporation agrees to bargain with the union as collective bargaining agency for such of its employees who are members of the union. The corporation recognizes and will not interfere with the right of its employees to be come members of the union. Neither the corporation nor any of its agents will exercise discrimination, interference, restraint or coercion against any members of the union on account of such membership.

The corporation will not aid, promote or finance any labor group or organization which purports to engage in collective bargaining or make any agreement with any such group or organization for the purpose of undermining the union.

2. The union agrees that neither the union nor its members will intimidate or coerce employees, and also not to solicit membership on corporation time or plant property.

3. It is mutually agreed that the term "employee" for the purpose of this agreement shall not include foremen, assistant foremen, timekeepers, plant protection employees or confidential salaried employees.

4. The union will not cause or permit its members to cause, nor will any member of the union take part in, any sit-down or stay-in strike or other stoppage in any of the plants of the corporation during the term of this agreement.

5. Negotiations will be resumed in Detroit between representatives of the corporation and representatives of the union on the remaining matters on April 6, 1937, for the purpose of entering into a supplemental agreement covering those matters.

6. The union agrees immediately to terminate the present strike against the corporation.

7. The corporation agrees that its plants closed as a result of the strike will resume operations as soon as possible.

8. The corporation agrees to reemploy as rapidly as possible its employees now on strike at their usual work without discrimination against them for participating in the strike, and in accordance with the seniority rules of the corporation now in effect.

9. The corporation and the union agree to take proper proceedings to obtain leave of the court to dismissing the corporation's bill for an injunction and the union's answer and crossbill.

10. This agreement and said agreement supplemental hereto shall remain in full force and effect until March 31, 1938, inclusive.

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Chrysler Strike Is Settled; End to Sit-Downs Indicated

(Continued from Page 1)

stay-in strike, and declared that no member would take part in one, Mr. Lewis put the first check on the new strategy thus far reported by the C. I. O., which introduced it.

In this the Chrysler terms go further than the strike settlement with General Motors Corporation. There also the union, as according to custom, bound itself to no interruption of work for the period of the agreement. This provision plainly meant prohibition of the sit-down but did not say so. The Chrysler settlement puts in the word that the General Motors contract left out, and reiterates it by defining it unmistakably as the stay-in strike.

On the issue of sole bargaining power asked by the union, Chrysler also came out stronger than did General Motors. As the result of the first big automobile strike, General Motors agreed to bargain with no other agency than the striking union for its first six months of its contract. The union offered this qualification to Chrysler as the basis for termination of its strike. Chrysler refused it.

The Chrysler terms are expected by union men to serve as precedents for settlement of the strikes in the Hudson and Reo automobile companies, returning 13,500 more men to their jobs. Negotiations in these cases open today with Governor Murphy continuing to mediate.

Labor Policies Set

Specifically on the issue of bargaining, the company judges that it has now established the following labor policies:

1. The corporation is left free to bargain collectively with any group of its employees.

2. It can deal with all groups on an equal footing, with no preference and no priority to any.

3. Union members will be treated on the same basis as all employees. Anything the company does for any other group it will do for the union under similar circumstances.

4. It recognizes the union for its members only.

While nobody else is asking for a bargaining conference, there is nothing in the agreement to forbid it if they did, since it is a nonexclusive contract, observed a spokesman for the company.

In all this, according to a point of view current in the corporation, it has not greatly altered its labor policies from what they were before the strike.

As the strike was called exclusively on the sole bargaining demand, the foregoing concerns therefore the principal issue. What remains includes some major and indisputable union gains.

Recognition for Union

The union won its recognition. It established for its part that it can bargain collectively and nationally with the company.

The company gave it the first signed agreement it ever accorded to any union.

These make great advances for trade unionism in this corporation and industry. If steps like these had come first in Chrysler instead of General Motors, they would be heralded more loudly than they will be. Since the first of this year the union has jumped into a dominating position in the first and third automobile companies.

The company promises to aid no other collective bargaining organization. This provision withdraws company encouragement from works councils or company unions, set up by the Wolman Automobile Labor Board.

Whether the company can bargain with an entirely independent works council seems another debatable angle of the agreement. The union claims works councils were eliminated under the undermining clause. Whether the corporation will concede this is not yet clear.

End to Company Union

In any case the company union appears to be going out of the automobile industry, as its future is read by various key executives.

If it does, the principal labor organizations to compete with the C. I. O. industrial union will be the unions of skilled crafts in the A. F. of L., such as the machinists and metal polishers. There are also several independent labor groups in the industry, notably an organized engineering group in the Dodge plant of Chrysler corporation. The company contracts not to discriminate against any man because of union membership.

This promise, together with that not to aid any company union, plus collective bargaining, are in accord with three of the principal features of the National Labor Relations Board Act which is before the Supreme Court.

In other words Chrysler has publicly subscribed to the greater part of the act outside of its provision for elections.

A second set of negotiations starts in Detroit tomorrow. Walter Chrysler goes back to New York tonight, and Mr. Lewis returns soon to Washington. The secondary discussions will take up machinery for handling grievances, seniority, and anything else the union wishes to bring in.

Pay Boost Issue

The union's original demand for a raise in wages of ten cents an hour may not be severely pressed. The company has already told the union that there will be no further increase in wages at this time. It claims to be paying top wages for the industry.

Full production of cars will probably be reached within ten days or two weeks.

The settlement will renew pay rolls which were running from $8,500,000 to $9,000,000 a month and purchases of $50,000,000 a month.

Mr. Lewis and Mr. Chrysler joined in pledging efforts to make their agreement work.

Mr. Chrysler noted that Mr. Lewis had contributed a great deal to the successful outcome of the negotiations and declared it was now up to all to be fair in their efforts to make the settlement work.

Murphy Praises Work

Gov. Frank Murphy bespoke the reasonableness and helpfulness of the pair. He applauded also the assistance of James F. Dewey of the Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor who has served as a mediator in both the large automobile strikes.

Adjudication of industrial difficulties in the spirit of reason and justice was stressed by the Governor. By peaceful methods, by tolerance, by patience, he pointed out, the settlement of another great industrial conflict had been made possible. "The peaceful way is fair to labor and capital," he observed, "and has been the short path to order and progress."

End to Sit-Down Strikes Is Indicated by Martin

LANSING, Mich., April 7 (AP)—In a press conference after the Chrysler agreement had been signed, Homer Martin, union president, indicated that sit-down strikes in the automotive industry—as far as his union was concerned—are at an end. He made the following statement:

"We are definitely on our way out of the strike situation which has existed in the automobile industry since last fall.

"The signing of the Chrysler agreement is another step in the direction of real collective bargaining in the automobile industry and will help to stabilize and improve relationship between the employers and the employees of the industry.

"The union will carry out its part of this agreement and all other agreements reached with corporations.

"The sporadic sit-down strikes have ended almost as quickly as they have begun.

"The union members have demonstrated a splendid discipline and respect for agreements.

"These sit-downs have occurred largely because of the lack of understanding on the part of workers and local plant managements. A little experience, education and mutual confidence and respect will bring about a stable relationship which will promote the best interests of all concerned."

Loss in Chrysler Strike Runs Into Many Millions

DETROIT, April 7 (AP)—Millions of dollars were lost, unofficial figures showed today, in the Chrysler strike affecting about 85,000 automotive workers, most of them in Detroit.

The cost of the thirty-day strike included losses in wages, company profits, retail trade and operations of related industries which were forced to curtail production.

Welfare officials said that an increase of 600 families on relief rolls since April 1 was directly traceable to the strike situation.

An unofficial estimate, based on $7 a day as the prevaling wage in the automobile industry, indicated that the 59,000 Chrysler employes in Detroit lost 22 working days and wages of approximately $8,486,000. A few more were idle a shorter period.

In addition about 20,000 other idle workers, most of them employed in Briggs body-making plants here, lost about $3,080,000 in wages.

Still idle are 10,000 employees of the Hudson Motor Car Co., which suspended production March 8, the same day the Chrysler strike started. Their wage loss has been close to $1,540,000.

The Detroit Board of Commerce reported that in the last three weeks of the strike alone merchants lost more than $6,000,000 in retail trade, just when Easter buying should have boomed sales. Business observers estimated that there also was a $7,750,000 loss in wholesale trade.

Smoke Abatement Goal Of Birmingham Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — A campaign to teach residents of the city how to burn coal in their furnaces so as to cause a minimum amount of smoke has been inaugurated by the Birmingham Junior Chamber of Commerce. The purpose is the elimination of the smoke nuisance in the city.

"We are starting on the theory that the heavy pall of smoke over the city comes not from the big industries but from homes and small shops in which the coal is not properly burned," said Ed Boutwell, chairman of the smoke elimination committee.

West Virginia Pay Roll Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Approximately 7000 West Virginia employers paid $3,008,699.34 in 1936 pay roll taxes. Director John Stump Jr., of the unemployment compensation department at Charleston, said a few checks continued to come in last week, but that the greater part of the tax had been collected.

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Norway to Carry Domestic Training To Remote Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norway—If a woman cannot afford the expenditure of time and money in attending one of Norway's domestic training schools—no matter.

The Norwegian Government is so fully convinced of the value of properly run homes that it has adopted a comprehensive scheme for the promotion of domestic training throughout the country. Included in its program is the establishment of a special section fn the Ministry of Agriculture which will deal with every question which bears upon homes and home-workers.

A woman—Miss Dina Larsen—has been appointed head of this new section of Government and, equipped as she is with a wide experience in the ways and manners of home-keepers, she is making it possible for everyone, wherever they happen to live, to benefit by the good things she has to tell them.

Throughout Norway, training centers are to be set up but—possibly more useful still—itinerant teachers are to travel, carrying with them expert knowledge which they will hand on to women even in the most remote districts.

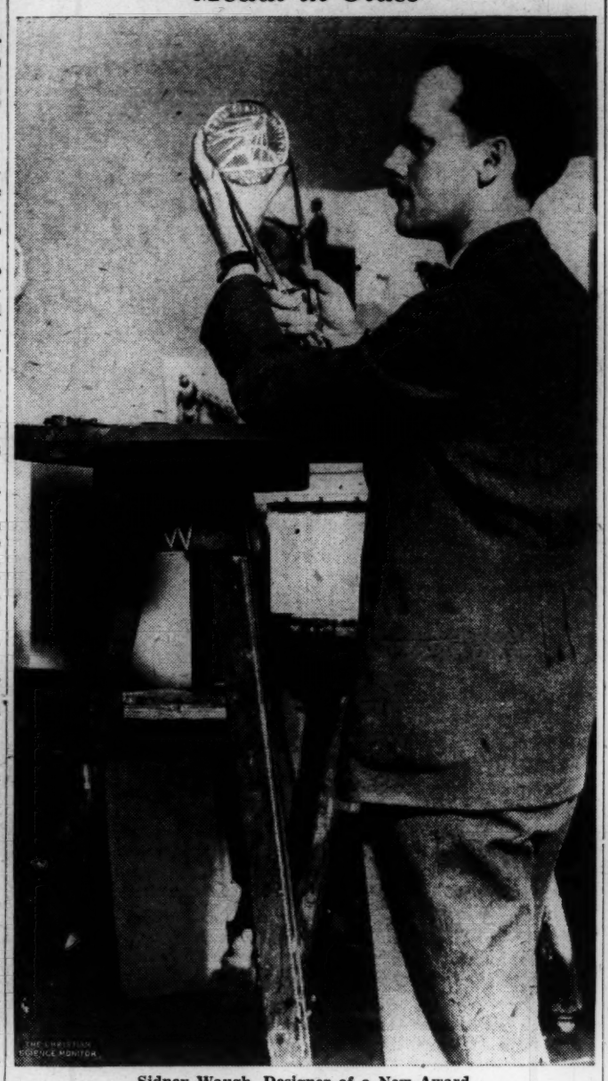
Nutrition research is to be undertaken by specialists. Experiment in regard to technical equipment is to be made. Household "rationalization" is to be explained to all who wish to learn about it and to put it into practice.

Polish Plane to Cost £190

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW — Trials of the latest Polish low-wing monoplane have been completed here. With a 50-horsepower engine, its maximum speed in 100 miles per hour, and its range 500 miles. The price is to be 5000 zlotys, or £190, it is claimed.

Medal in Glass



Sidney Waugh, Designer of a New Award
The Sculptor Shows the Glass Symbol of Victory to Be Given in the Pittsburgh Glass Institute Competition

Barber Shop of 50's, Now a Museum Piece

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 7—How the barber shop of the "gay nineties" must have looked with its shelves of be-flowered shaving mugs, sentimentally inscribed; its lavender bottles, its chair of the pre-mechanical era and its weather-stained pole of red and white is glimpsed this week at the New York Collectors' Show which will continue at the Pennsylvania Hotel through Friday.

The equipment has been assembled by Leslie Van Dusen and Gilbert C. Brown The barber's chair is of a period about 1850 It is upholstered in faded carpeting and has a high footstool, its only mechanical feature being a lever, probably the wonder of its time, which provided for a slight tilting back.

Vain and sentimental as gentlemen of the mustachio and side-burns era may have been, they had their thrifty moments, according to the exhibit. Many of the shaving mugs are made with soap preservers. Some are of imported china, others of silver. Many of them have flower designs, but dear to the heart of the collector is the shaving mug with pictures of horses and tradesmen, Mr. Brown declared. The names of the owners frequently are printed in fancy letters on the mug, or sentiments such as "Remember Me" in bright gold script.

Approximately 120 collecters are represented at the show. Their exhibits include stamps, coins, antique furniture, books, glass, china, jewelry and music boxes.

One of the exhibits shows 100 bell-pulls, once used in drawing-rooms in Europe and the United States for summoning servants. These were loaned by Dr. J. Darwin Nagel, and are valued at more than $7000. Shimmering with gay beads and silk embroideries, many of them are the work of young feminine members of the household and were made for some special occasion, such as an anniversary, Dr. Nagel said. Some of them belonged to families in France, Austria, and Bulgaria, he added.

Pieces of interesting jewelry include a ring of French blue enamel, surrounded by rose diamonds, shown by Frederick T. Widmer, of Boston, and said to have been given to a lady by an officer in Napoleon's army.

Special interest is attached to dishes and articles bearing King Edward's picture and designed for a coronation which was not to take place. Since the abdication of Edward, these items have become extremely popular and valuable, it was said.

Circulars on Record In Duke Power Suit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCK HILL, S. C.—Documents and depositions in the case of the Duke Power company against Greenwood county, in which the plaintiff contended that the PWA was seeking to control power rates by financing public power plants, have been admitted to the records by Federal Judge J. Lyles Glenn.

Judge Glenn referred to a ruling of the United States Supreme Court handed down by Justice Brandeis as precedent for his action. This opinion, he asserted, reversed a ruling of the Supreme Court of Tennessee and sustained a trial judge in Tennessee for admitting testimony to show a case in national rather than local aspect.

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Glass Medal Awaits Glass Winner

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When the successful contestant in the glass competition sponsored by the Pittsburgh Glass Institute is announced, April 30, the first competition medal ever worked in glass will be the winner's award. The medal was designed, in keeping with the spirit of the competition, by Sidney Waugh, young American sculptor, winner himself of Paris Salon and Prix de Rome awards who, curiously enough, never thought of working in glass until after he chanced to take a side trip from Italy to Stockholm a couple of years ago, to visit the glass exhibition. He was so astonished and pleased with what he found there, and what it suggested to him about the possibilities of glass for a sculptor's use that, although his work at home had been in other media, when it was suggested that he design a medal in glass for this award, he was not averse to trying it, and set to work. The medal is called the complete answer to his selection, a graphic example of the beauty and fine craftsmanship possible for a sculptor to achieve in terms of glass.

Mr. Waugh was born in Amherst where his father is a college professor. He went through Amherst, then took a course in the architectural school of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and went to Europe to study at the Beaux Arts and to work later as assistant to Henri Bouchard. His winning of medals from both the Paris Salon and in the Prix de Rome was considered unusual for one so comparatively young. It paved the way to further recognition in the United States where he was soon what is probably the youngest associate member ever elected to the National Academy of Design.

Work Seen in Washington

His reputation has been made chiefly as a sculptor of large architectural subjects, and his work is to be found in the new Post Office Building at Washington, the National Archives Building and in the Federal Reserve Building, now under construction. Examples are to be found, too, in most of the large private collections and the important museums here and in Europe.

It is not to Mr. Waugh's taste to be called an industrial designer. He is first and last a sculptor, and he couldn't imagine giving up sculpture for industrial or any other design. On the other hand, he does like to do things which fall into the general classifications of industrial design if, in themselves, they interest him; but it is a large "if," and he wouldn't do them merely to fall in with a trend.

As a sculptor he does all the work himself, from the time a piece of work first begins to take shape in his imagination, until it is ready to be labelled finished. This, to him, is a simple exercise in common efficiency, as he doesn't see how anyone else could possibly be expected to work on what, in the last analysis, exists only in his own thought. And, while he may do other work in glass, he expects to be known all his days as a sculptor, because he never expects to find anything to do which pleases and satisfies him as sculpture does.

Glass as Medium

But all this is not to say he is not interested in working to some extent in glass. The fact of the remarkable glass exhibition held at the Metropolitan Museum last season, and the enthusiastic attention paid it by the public shows how seriously glass is being regarded as an important medium. One reason for this, Mr. Waugh feels, is its enormous adaptability, both structurally and technically; it turns out to have a greater range than almost any other material and the wonder is that it wasn't thought of earlier.

The extent to which designers are developing modern forms in glass—simple, rounded, glasslike forms—is said to be part and parcel of its permanent value as a medium. In using it designers are pulled away from sharp angularities for glass is inherently a flowing material, soft and fluid, yet strong in line. So is enormously adaptable to uses which wood and metal never really fitted. Its permanent value lies basically in the fact that, humorous as it sounds, there is no upkeep to glass; it will keep its color, too, and it won't tarnish as some metals will.

Medal to Point Uses

The medal for which Mr. Waugh has used glass will be given to the winner of a competition designed to bring into public view outstanding examples of the work being done in the use of glass as a medium to solve contemporary problems in architecture, decoration and design. The medal itself is 4½ inches in diameter and about a half inch in thickness. The design is engraved on the reverse side of the medal, and the work is so delicate in character that it is said only one of two workmen in the country are sufficiently skilled to be able to do it. This work was commissioned at the Steuben factory and the engraving done by an Austrian, one of the few men here who stem from the great European guild tradition in such engraving.

The man who did the engraving works in his own home. When he was asked if he would do the job, he came from his house bringing a little basket into which he put the drawings and the materials given him, taking them back home with him. No contract was signed. In a general way, it was understood when he was to have the work done, but such a man does not go by the clock and is better left to work according to his own tempo and taste.

There is no particular reason, Mr. Waugh says, why the tradition and the skill of such a workman could not be transmitted to young American artisans, except that apprentices, used to the hurly-burly of post-guild methods, would probably never have the patience to learn all that the older craftsman could teach them. And it is the fine points of the work, handed down through generations of craft artists, which makes such a work as the medal in glass a thing of separate beauty and distinction.

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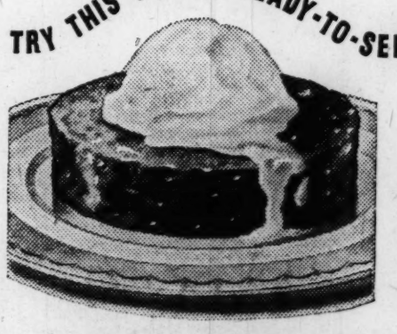

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London Parley Limiting Peace Talks to Trade

(Continued From Page 1)

American trade agreement. It is learned authoritatively that several British Cabinet sessions have been held during the week on this subject, with a majority favoring such an agreement, even at the expense of a breach in the system of "Imperial preferences."

An apparently inspired editorial in the London Times today significantly says that both Britain and the United States have so far properly been concentrating on domestic recovery. It adds that the time seems now to have come when both "can usefully come together and see how they can help one another to promote a more general and therefore a more stable increase of goods."

The same editorial stresses a point increasingly heard at Washington that the rearmament program, despite the necessity for defense, involves economic dislocations which must be carefully watched."

It is known here that Mr. Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, opposes strongly any move at the expense of the Imperial preferences. He has discouraged overtures several times—which explains partly the lack of success of his conversations at Washington with President Roosevelt. But there is a strong possibility that he may be overruled by increasing sentiment in the Cabinet for better trade with the United States.

Mr. Davis has so far conferred at length privately with the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, with Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, Lord President of the Council (Chairman of the World Economic Conference, who opened the Sugar Conference on Monday), Mr. Runciman, Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, Chief Economic Adviser to the British Government, Dr. Colijn, Signor Stoppani and M. Spinasse. He is seeing more every day. All such conversations are tending to narrow the field of possible international action.

It seems agreed that the political situation continues unpromising. It is agreed also that disarmament can rest only on political appeasement. Mr. Davis may still go to the Geneva meeting of the Disarmament Conference, but apparently not with high hopes. His motive seems rather to avoid criticism from peace groups and to keep the organization alive.

Public pronouncements continue to stress the need for a general co-operative move. Mr. Davis last night said that the cure for the universal ailment must be comprehensive and added that the world must soon choose a road leading to co-operation for establishment of economic and political peace. The same note was echoed by French spokesmen, and among representatives of the small powers in the Oslo group.

This Oslo Group is tending to take the initiative. Being less suspect than any individual great power they are considered better fitted to start the demobilization movement. Signor Stoppani for the League and Dr. Colijn for the Oslo Group are real moving forces here. Such men are providing the machinery for initiating discussions and explorations looking toward peace.

The so-called "Oslo Group," or "Oslo States," comprises most of the Scandinavian and other low-tariff states in Northern Europe. At a meeting held at The Hague early in March, Dr. Hendrik Colijn, Prime Minister of the Netherlands, presided. The following nations were represented by economic experts: Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

The results were not published, but it is understood that progress was made toward lifting trade barriers between the states represented, to revive the Oslo Convention of 1930 and to extend the idea to other powers as fast as possible.

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Prints From Stone Hold Favor

Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago

Portrait of the Hon. Frederic Sylvester Douglas

By Ingres, French (1780-1867). Reproduction of a Pencil Portrait. Shows How Simple a Drawing May Be and Yet Express a Great Deal. This Style Is Well Adapted to Lithography

Brooklyn Bridge

By Louis Lozowick, Contemporary American. Design and Pattern Are Important to This Artist. Note Luminous Shadows. These Granular Tones Are Peculiar to Lithography

Lithographs

Learning to Enjoy Art
Ninth of 12 Articles

By Charles Fabens Kelley
Assistant Director, The Art Institute of Chicago
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The lithographic process is one of the few commercial processes of reproduction used by artists themselves to make prints, and the range of lithographic printing today runs from huge circus posters and outdoor billboards to very delicate book illustrations and proofs printed by the artists themselves on their own presses.

The process was invented about the beginning of the nineteenth century and has been increasing steadily in popularity. Its invention was the work of one man, a German named Senefelder, whose thorough study seemed to foresee the improvements that have come about in the last 100 years. On account of its wide commercial application, the mere fact that a print is made by the lithographic process gives no indication of its merit. It may be of high quality or of the uttermost vulgarity and cheapness. It is possible, however, by this process to achieve effects which have a character all their own and are not to be confused with etchings or engravings.

Stone Covered with Grain

The process is named after two Greek words, lithos, stone, and graphein, to write, meaning writing on stone, and for a long time all lithographs were made upon stone. Now it has been found possible to use metal in the same way, and large metal sheets are wrapped around the cylinders of high-speed presses for producing huge quantities of work. We are not concerned here with such giant commercial projects, but only with the type of lithograph an artist would make himself.

In the processes we have discussed already, the printing, is done by means either of a raised line or a recessed or incised line. In lithography the line is neither raised nor incised, which sets lithography apart from all other printing processes. It is based upon chemical principles and is possible because oil or grease and water will not mix. It will be easier to understand the process if we know how the artist goes to work.

The stone on which the work is done is ground perfectly smooth and flat on both sides and then the side upon which the drawing is to be made is given a very even fine grain something like ground glass. Were it not for this grain, it could not be drawn upon any more than could a glass window. The drawing is done with a special type of crayon which contains wax and grease but is sufficiently hard to hold a point.

As the artist moves the crayon over the surface of the stone, the tops of the tiny granulations come in contact with the point, and pull off small particles of the waxy substance. If the crayon is pressed down firmly, the granulations will pull of larger pieces. The larger the pieces which cling to the granulations, the less white space there will be between them, and that is what gives the effect of light or dark grays and blacks. The light grays are composed of tiny points of crayon; the darker grays, of larger specks. And where a black appears, the crayon has been pressed so hard against the surface that it has filled up all the little valleys between the granules.

If examined under a microscope, an original lithograph will be seen to be made up entirely of tiny spots of black, larger or smaller, and nearer together or farther apart. Even the lines will be composed of spots. Now a lithographic crayon is much softer than an etching needle and really is not well adapted to the making of fine lines, but it is a wonderful instrument for making soft rich tones of great tenderness or force as circumstances require.

Upon the stone, which is a light gray, more or less yellowish in tone, the drawing looks exactly as the print will look, except of course that it will be reversed, for all prints change left for right in printing.

But the drawing does not project above the surface of the stone. How then are we to print it?

Here is where chemistry comes in; and to save space I will give a very abbreviated account of the printing, omitting certain steps which are generally taken to be sure of getting a good print. A print may be gotten, however, just as simply as it is here stated.

The stone is put upon the press and its surface gone over with a wet sponge. All stone is somewhat porous, so the surface absorbs a little of the water except where the crayon has drawn, and there the water is repelled on account of the greasy nature of the crayon. Thus we have a grease drawing entirely surrounded by water. Then a large roller, covered with an ink composed principally of oily substances and impervious to water, is rolled back and forth over the stone. One grease attracts another, so the drawing very neatly takes the ink off the roller, and the white places, because they are wet with water, refuse to take any of the ink.

Thus we have a film of ink spread evenly over the drawing and nowhere else. A paper that has been exposed to dampness just enough to be limp is put on the stone and it is drawn under a vertical leather-shod wooden blade called a scraper, which gives enough pressure to make the ink adhere to the paper. When the paper is pulled from the stone, the ink comes with it, and the stone is then ready to be "rolled up" with ink again for the next print. Of course all the prints should be alike.

A skillful printer can get hundreds of prints from a stone, but an inexperienced person will probably put on too much ink, so that the tiny points of light which give tones their brilliancy will close up and become solid blacks.

Lithography is the freest of all the printing processes. It requires no specialized experience to make a drawing on stone with a lithograph crayon, but a good deal of experience to print it. Nevertheless the best lithographic artists like to do their own printing, and it is this familiarity with the process that makes their work so sensitive, for they understand just what the limits and possibilities of the medium are.

The reproductions show two entirely different types. One, the work of the great French artist Ingres (1780-1867) looks like an original pencil sketch, and indeed his lithographs were made from pencil sketches, so each copy had all the quality of an original. The other is the work of a contemporary American, Louis Lozowick, and depends upon the granular tonality of the lithographic process as well as a fine sense of design for its effect. Lithography is capable of great diversity of treatment, as these two quite different examples will indicate.

When lithographs are printed in color, a separate stone is required for each color; and they must be run through the press as many times as there are colors. The paper must be placed in exactly the same position on each stone, or the image will be blurred. The printer would say in such circumstances, "The register is poor."

Peace Campaign Plans Poster for Billboards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 7—In its effort to utilize every available channel for the message of its "No-Foreign-War Crusade," the Emergency Peace Campaign is using billboards—for the first time in the American peace movement, it is believed.

The main feature is a reproduction of a war-time poster used in floating the Liberty Loan. It depicts an American soldier, bayonet fixed, standing over a fallen enemy—ready for further attack. Added to this on the new peace poster are the words "Never Again. Save sons and dollars. Enlist in the No-Foreign-War Crusade."

Virginia Teachers' Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A $6,000,000 legislative program to take care of increased pay for teachers, a minimum school term of nine months and a retirement fund for teachers were agreed upon at a meeting of the board of directors of the Virginia Education Association, it was announced by Dr. C. J. Heatwole, secretary.

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MOLYNEUX' KEY ENSEMBLE
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In this Molyneux coat and dress ensemble, you see one of the major excitements from the so recent Paris Openings. White pique emphasizes the long, serene line. White violets of romance are worn casually in the new manner at your belt. In black and white or navy and white sheer wool the "flyaway" coat is bound to influence a whole season of fashion. French Salon—Second Floor.
THE BLUM STORE
Philadelphia
chestnut street at thirteenth

Battle on Court Is Soon to Shift To Senate Floor

(Continued From Page 1)

used in the future to undermine rights of individuals, and the protection of minorities; and the plan is not wholly free from doubt as to its constitutionality.

Dean Wilkinson filed with the committee a resolution opposing the court plan bill as "dangerous" to judicial independence, signed by 23 lawyers on the Fordham faculty.

A stormy interlude in testimony occurred yesterday when James O. M. Monroe, Democratic state senator from Illinois and newspaper publisher, was checked in a vigorous attack on President Roosevelt. Mr. Monroe had reached Page 4 of his blistering 16-page manuscript at a line declaring the President "lets no question of constitutionality, however reasonable, stand in his way," when he was interrupted. He ultimately left his statement with the committee declaring it "wouldn't be worth while" to read it.

James Truslow Adams, the historian, also attacked the plan yesterday:

"There is no use denying," he told the committee, "that the forces overthrowing freedom and democracy are growing in strength after having overturned one nation after another. Looking over our own national past I see no period in which our self-government was in such danger as it is today."

Charlotte Launches Cleanup Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 7—A campaign has been launched to make Charlotte cleaner and more beautiful. Hundreds of youths are cleaning alleys, premises and yards in order to participate in the theater party to be given those taking part of Cleanup Week.

A prize of $25 will be given the school with the highest percentage of students taking an active part in the program. O. C. Fogus, superintendent of the city garage, said splendid response to the crusade has been given with a number of organizations endorsing the idea.

Cleanup Week covers a 10-day period during which citizens are urged to co-operate by removing trash and placing it in a position accessible to garbage collectors.

George Lay, agent of the Department of Agriculture, who is directing a rat eradication campaign here, has given full endorsement to the clean-up program.

Virginia City in Safety Drive

WINCHESTER, Va.—Winchester, led by its Mayor, Dr. Charles Anderson, and its chief of police, Capt. C. W. Hollis, is actively engaged in a safety first campaign, primarily directed toward automobile operation. The city officials have announced that all infractions of the safety laws detected by the police and other officials will result in prosecution. At the same time bicycle riders have been warned that unless their machines are equipped at night with lights and they drive off the sidewalks they will be liable to prosecution. Speeding on the part of automobilists is most strictly forbidden.

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Abbotts de luxe "A" Milk was the first milk of "A" grade in Pennsylvania. More than 22 years' improvement in methods and safeguards assure you of its dependable daily purity.
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11. Light Cream
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Beautiful "soie naturelle," a pure silk made in Switzerland. It's a cool, delicate feeling silk, made into lovely prints with Alpine motifs. The frocks are charming for misses and women, and are exclusive with us!
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Sixth Floor at Chandler's

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

WPAY Rendered Yeoman Service During the Flood

With Monitor Newscasters

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio—Located on the banks of the winding Ohio, station WPAY here, with a coverage extending into Kentucky and West Virginia, has become a social unit considered invaluable by the wealthy industrial and farm communities of this area.

The value of the station's contributions to the welfare of the inhabitants of this territory was, perhaps, never better shown than during the recent flood.

For more than 357 hours, WPAY's staff, forced from floor to floor by the climbing waters, operated the station continuously. More than 20,000 messages, telephoned to the station's headquarters in the raftered attic of its building, were handled. It was central distributing point for all amateur operators in the vicinity, and for the local police department the transmitter of which had been deserted in the flooded city building. It served as guide for the lifeboat squads and hospital agencies.

In addition to its service in emergencies, WPAY has contributed several features to the social life of the communities.

Many of the towns within reach of the station's signal have no newspapers, and others have newspapers of weekly and small circulation. Daily news flashes, including "The Monitor Views the News," are radiocast daily at 3:15 to the 500,000 people in the primary coverage area of the station.

A weekly Barn Dance with paid attendance ranging from 500 to 1000 persons, depending on the season, is one of the station features. Farm news, important in this rich farming section, is radiocast daily and is a popular feature.

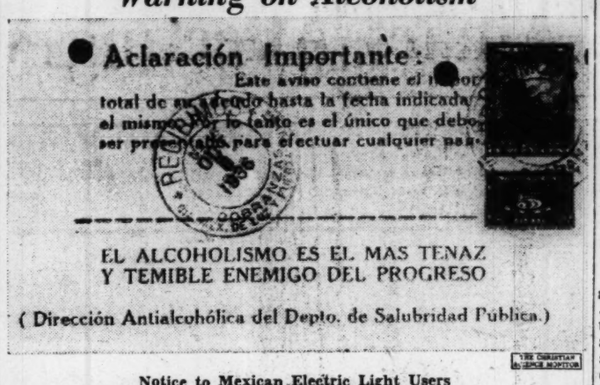
Maintaining its own merchandising and advertising set-up, WPAY has also established its own auditorium in connection with its studios. This auditorium studio is yearly the scene for the city's electrical show, auto show, food display and other civic and commercial features. The hall can accommodate 1000 persons. A complete public-address system and microphone outlets offer large companies opportunities for education or exploitation work among their own district employees, or for appeal to the general public.

Primary coverage of 50 to 75 miles around Portsmouth and a secondary coverage of an additional 25 miles give the station a radius of approximately 75 to 100 miles with 100 watts on 1370 kilocycles. Reception in the area is featured by practically no interference, station researchers report.

Opened in Portsmouth in 1935, the station was originally WHBD of Mt. Orab, Ohio. Previous to establishment of WPAY, this area was locally unserviced by radio. Since receiving its license, the station has followed a policy of accepting no beer or liquor advertising contracts, and submitting all questionable advertisements to investigation.

This is article number 60 in the series. The next will appear on Friday, April 9.

Warning on Alcoholism



Notice to Mexican Electric Light Users

Through Its Anti-Alcohol Bureau, the Government Had the Lower Statement Printed on the Backs of Bills. It Is Translated: "Alcoholism Is the Most Stubborn and Fearful Enemy of Progress"

Fresh Problems Face Roosevelt For Work Relief

(Continued From Page 1)

tion curves further out of line, he said.

Mr. Ickes has indicated that he agreed fully with the President. Pointing out that there are still $1,000,000,000 of public works in the construction stage, he said he felt in the future PWA should limit itself to alleviating local spots of unemployment.

Despite the agreement between the President and Mr. Ickes on this point, the House group favored a large new PWA program with persons hired on the basis of need and ability to perform the work efficiently. They suggest the establishment of a social welfare department to develop projects and keep a record of unemployment. This group, headed by Representative Maury Maverick (D) of Texas, explained:

"Our outstanding economic problem is how to provide a constant and expanding market at home for the products of our farmers and factories.

"Millions of able-bodied, willing and efficient workers remain unemployed and will, so far as anyone can see, be unemployed for some time to come. Barring government action, they will be without purchasing power.

"There is crying need for public works in flood control, conservation of natural resources, low-cost housing, park and playground construction and reforestation; and there is just as great, if somewhat less evident, need for community recreation programs, adult education and the development of the cultural life of all our people.

"This work cannot be carried on by private industry, since there is no profit in it."

Two Navy Bombers Crash

SAN DIEGO, Calif, April 7 (AP) Naval air station sources here reported yesterday four Navy fliers were killed in a head-on collision of two bombers from the aircraft carrier Lexington 40 miles off San Pedro.

Cardenas Urges Ban Upon Liquor 3 Days a Week

MEXICO, D. F., April 7 (AP)—President Cardenas gave Mexico a push toward prohibition today. He proposed a law prohibiting sale of all intoxicating loquors on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays throughout the republic and the manufacture of alcoholic beverages in Indian zones.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—All forces of the Mexican Government are being marshaled to continue the fight for prohibition in the Mexican Republic. Although total abstinence is not insisted upon in the Government's program, temperance is stressed and its advantages are being broadcast through all of the agencies of publicity and propaganda.

One of the most radical of the recent moves made by the Government for the furtherance of the campaign was the printing on all monthly light bills of a slogan attacking alcoholism. These bills, reaching the majority of homes in Mexico City, carried the slogan "El Alcoholismo Es El Mas Tenaz y Temible Enemigo del Progreso," that is, "Alcoholism is the most stubborn and fearful enemy of progress."

Another recent move made to control the distribution of alcoholic liquors was to place their registration, analysis and all concessions under the supervision of the anti-alcoholic division of the Department of Public Health. Particular care will be made to enforce pure food laws upon all beverages being sold and it is proposed to expel from the country all foreigners who persist in the illegal sale or transportation of liquor.

Murphy Praised By Miss Perkins

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins sent the following telegram to Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan:

"Congratulations upon accomplishing another fine job in the public interest and for the benefit of wage earners and employers.

"Your successful negotiations in the dispute between workers and the Chrysler Corporation was another victory for the rule of reason and the conference method of settling industrial disputes.

"It has again been proven that when representatives of workers and employers agree to get together in conference to discuss the differences across the table, fair and reasonable agreement can be reached to their mutual advantage and in the interest of better labor relations for many years to come."

40-Hour Textile Week Upheld

(Continued From Page 1)

tory is not going to repeat itself and that Japan will allow itself to lag behind all the progressive countries of the world.

"I hope that the Japanese Government will at this conference show proof of its good will and give us a definite assurance that some substantial improvement in hours of work in Japan will be effected without delay. When it does that it will make a real contribution to our task of putting the textile industry throughout the world on a solid basis and it will have earned the respect and good will of all countries."

On the other hand, R. R. Bakhale, workers' delegate from India, warned that if the West wants the East to improve working conditions, it must move first. Citing progress made in India in the last 18 years since the first conference, he claimed that little improvement has been made in European countries, including Great Britain.

"Unless the West moves," Mr. Bakhale declared, "there is no hope whatever of the purchasing power of the people of the East being increased to the extent to which they would like it to be increased."

The Indian workers' delegate also took exception to the concern expressed by the British employers' delegate over international action on the subject before the conference.

"In this twentieth century," he declared, "it has become absolutely necessary, particularly in the case of those countries where workers are not organized and who have no bargaining power, to take international action, and the best body to take that action is the International Labor Organization."

Ampudia del Valle, Mexican Government delegate, pledged the support of his government to the "principle of the 40-hour week as a means of improving conditions of life and employment of millions of workers."

Homesteading in Florida Urged as Aid to State

TALLAHASSE, Fla, April 7 (AP)—Gov. Fred P. Cone proposed homesteading yesterday as a means of returning millions of acres of Florida land to taxpaying capacity. Because taxes are delinquent, 17,000,000 acres—half of Florida's total land area—are off the tax rolls. Tax certificates against most of this property are held by the State.

"This land is not doing the State any good in its present condition," Governor Cone told the Legislature. "It will give a great many deserving people who have families and no homes an opportunity to become home owners and peaceful, prosperous citizens and increase the prosperity of our State." Florida has a constitutional provision exempting from taxation homesteads up to $5000 assessed valuation.

Army Flyer Falls in Gulf

SHREVEPORT, La., April 7 (AP)—Barksdale Field officers were advised that a pursuit pilot was killed at 8 a. m. today when his plane fell into the Gulf of Mexico about half a mile off shore near Galveston, Texas. The pilot was Second Lieut. A. Elivingston, Air Reserve. Radio reports said the pilot was towing a target in pursuit gunnery practice. Coast Guard boats went to the scene.

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Chrysler Settlement Clears Way for Action by Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 7—Peace in the Chrysler plant has cleared the way for congressional condemnation of the sit-down strike.

Coupled with the condemnation in equal terms is an attack on labor espionage and refusal of employers to deal with organized labor.

The condemnation was couched in an amendment introduced by Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas to the original Pittman anti-sit-down strike resolution. The Robinson amendment was formulated after careful deliberation of Administration leaders. With its addition, the entire resolution would read as follows:

"Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring) that it is the sense of the Congress that the so-called sit-down strike is illegal and contrary to sound public policy;

Spy System Assailed

"That the so-called industrial spy system breeds fear, suspicion and animosity, tends to cause strikes and industrial warfare and is contrary to sound public policy; and

"That it is likewise contrary to sound public policy for any employer to deny the right of collective bargaining, to foster the company union, or to engage in any other unfair labor practice, as defined in the National Labor Relations Act."

As Senator Robinson introduced his new amendment he launched a vigorous attack on the industrial spy declaring peace was impossible while such practices as those revealed by the La Follette sub-committee prevailed.

While the Senate settled down to debate the resolution, labor recapitulated its own position in the industrial strike through which it is passing.

Exultant over the results of the Chrysler strike, following that in General Motors, C. I. O. officials announced here there would be "no letup" in their organizing drive in mass production industries.

Federal officials at the same time hailed settlement of the month-old strike as a victory for the "rule of reason."

John Brophy, C. I. O. director, declared today there would be no "breathing space" as a result of the settlement. A five-point program faces the industrial union movement, he declared.

Prompt effort to settle the strike now under way in the Hudson Motor Co.

A quiet campaign in Ford company plants, but with no probability of an immediate strike "unless there is some upsurge."

An educational movement to teach newly organized workers a "sense of responsibility" in their new situation under "democratic procedure."

Continued unionization in other fields, including textiles and petroleum "quietly and behind the scenes where necessary and vigorously and out in the open where that is advantageous."

A mopping up drive in the steel industry.

Mr. Brophy added:

"Our immediate attention in the automotive field will be devoted to the settlement of the Hudson strike. As for Ford, that problem has to be attended to. However, I assume trouble will be held off for the moment unless there is some upsurge."

With congressional condemnation of the sit-down strike technique now expected, labor leaders showed a growing disposition to emphasize the need of educational work among new union members to curb the sit-down weapon. They are bent on instilling a sense of responsibility in workers who are for the first time suddenly enjoying collective bargaining.

The drive in the oil industry is being quietly pressed. Here the workers come up against the third principal financial empire in the United States. The two others, Morgan in United States Steel and again in General Electric, and du Pont in General Motors, have agreed to deal with the Lewis-led C. I. O. The question now remains whether the Rockefeller-Standard Oil plants will follow suit.

Leaders of the rival A. F. of L. turned a sour eye on the C. I. O.-Chrysler strike settlement today.

Restaurant Racketeers Get Long Jail Sentences

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—Prison sentences, ranging downward from 15 to 20 years were imposed today in State Supreme Court by Justice Philip J. McCook upon the seven men convicted recently of conspiracy and extortion in a widespread restaurant racket.

The trial of the men, who were charged by Special Rackets Prosecutor Thomas E. Dewey of running a racket that forced more than $2,000,000 a year from the pockets of restaurant and cafeteria men by terroristic means, lasted more than two months.

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Style is what sells our famous Scotch Mist topcoats—style *plus* their rainproofness—*plus* their ability to give long and satisfactory service. Tailored by hand in our own workrooms.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

A Continental Tour—Of Affairs Affecting Women

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

'Visas' for Twelve Countries

Being a Swift Glimpse Into Events That Affect the Women of Each

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

Dear Friend:

News of such varying character has reached me this month that it seems best to tell you about it, item by item, and country by country. For economy of space, I propose to do this without comment.

Austria

In Austria, women find themselves face to face with the fact that the Austrian Government—although fully aware that unemployed boys must find work, and busy raising a public loan to aid them—yet seems blind to the parallel requirements of unemployed girls. Members of the Austrian Federation of Business and Professional Women protest. They organize a broadcast on the question. Frau Dr. Maria Maresch, Hofrat in the Ministry of Education, speaks for them. She says that women must bestir themselves to discover entirely new professions within the framework of social life. The Women's Board of the Fatherland Front appears ready to undertake researches into possible openings. Women say that they have ceased to be interested in such slogans as "back to the home" and "life-time settlement by marriage." Vienna has a 21.4 per cent surplus of women—and facts are facts.

Belgium

In Belgium, women, undaunted by the absence of their sex as members of the Bureau of the General Council of the Belgian Labour Party, now secure the presence—as delegates or special representatives—of some 10 woman members of the Council itself.

Bulgaria

If at least 21 years of age, if legally married, and if mothers, women of Bulgaria find themselves in the position of voters under the new Municipal Election Law, although they may not themselves stand for election. They listen to the Minister for the Interior and Public Health talking over the radio. He says that the granting of the municipal franchise is but the first installment of "votes for women." That the second installment will bring full equality.

France

Women of France watch the laying of the foundation-stone in the great Paris Exhibition of a Pavilion which, they say, will offer for the first time a close-up of the French woman as she really is. "Haute couture," "haute mode," a world of frivolous luxury have always been suggested to the women of other countries as typical of the women of France. The new Pavilion—"La Mère et L'Enfant"—will reveal something of a very different kind. Perhaps the inclusion of the Pavilion is due to the presence in the Government of a woman Minister, Madame Suzanne Lacore. Women say so. Madame wants Europe to know what French women are doing socially. And she wants French women to know how much more they might do by a better understanding of modern methods of child-welfare. The Pavilion will offer records of women's work in general. It will contain accommodation for babies while mothers go sight-seeing. Nurses will be in attendance. Above all, a Children's Village will be open where 5-year-olds may amuse themselves to their hearts' content.

Germany

Anxiety is caused because, from now onward, girls of Germany are to be denied entry to boys' schools if a girls' high school exists for them in their own town—even if such a school does not provide university training. University training for women will become more difficult in view of the new decree. There exist only 269 girls' schools in Germany which prepare for the universities, and a vastly greater number which prepare for what are called "feminine professions."

Great Britain

The Open Door Council—"complete equality" organization—holding its annual meeting in Birmingham, Eng., states that, while serious attacks are being made in most countries on the right of women to paid employment, certain States have gone to dangerous extremes. Ireland, Holland, Germany, Portugal, Roumania, Yugoslavia, Estonia and Danzig have all placed the earning rights of women in the "arbitrary power of some Minister of the State or other official," and economic equality seems, thereby, further removed than ever.

Hungary

In Hungary, women are tremendously busy signing their names. The reform of the Hungarian Parliament is to come up for discussion, and a petition for equal franchise is the main interest of the moment.

Italy

More babies are needed in Italy. Italian women are told. The Fascist Grand Council "solemnly reminds" citizens that life and survival constitute the "problem of problems." Without life and survival, it is explained, there can be no youth, no military power, no economic expansion, no safe future for the Fatherland. Accordingly, there are to be marriage bonuses and dowry insurances for young workers. There is to be a national association of large families. Fathers of many children are to be given employment priority, since "upon large families in exceptional times fall . . . the greatest contribution of men."

Norway

In Norway a new labor law comes into effect which is destined to play a vital part in the lives of working women. It covers such matters as working hours, working conditions, absence from work before and after child-birth, industrial inspection, fines and the like.

Sweden

Congratulations are offered by women of Sweden to Mrs. Hildur Humble, who will take her place as the eleventh woman member of the Riksdag. She is a member of the Social Democrat Party.

Switzerland

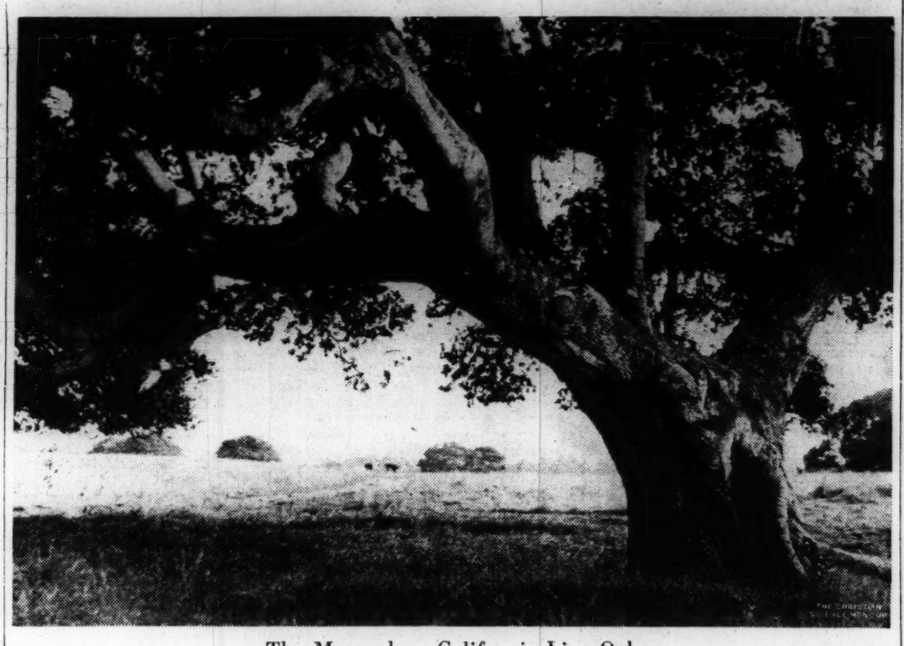
In Switzerland, women of Zürich welcome the members of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship who arrive to hold a study-conference on the question of how women may best help to keep the peace of Europe. Leading women from Belgium, France, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Poland, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Great Britain and the United States present themselves. Mrs. Corbett-Ashby of Great Britain, addresses them as president. "We believe that only by the full and responsible co-operation of women citizens can mankind recover from its disillusionment and disappointment, its fatal drift towards tyranny and war," she says. "No democracy," she adds, "can be vital or secure unless women are given equality—legal, political, and above all, economic freedom."

Russia

Women of Russia demonstrate their "achieved equality." Wives of the deep-sea divers who are employed by the Soviet Ship Salving trust organize a class in order to learn diving on their own account. So apt do they prove themselves that several of them are called upon to join the regular staff of the trust for the performance of "ordinary duties."

Yours very sincerely,
PHYLLIS M. LOVELL

One of these Continental News Letters concerning women of Europe comes to you the first Wednesday of each month.



The Monarch, a California Live Oak

One of the 82 unusual tree photographs comprising the new book called "Trees," a pictorial volume for lovers of nature, with photographs and brief paragraphs of descriptive text by Thomas O. Sheckell, published by Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York, $4. Each photograph is a full page in size and carries a brief description. Aspens, cypresses, willows, poplars, grand old elms, oaks and firs are all here. Anyone who loves trees will treasure this book, and anyone who has never realized the friendliness and beauty of trees will be awakened by it to new appreciations.

Founder of Two Little Theater Groups

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Use what you have," is the slogan of a young woman who found herself at the peak of the so-called depression without funds, but with a store of theatrical knowledge and the will to work with whatever came her way. Today she is running two little theater groups, one in St. Petersburg, Florida, during the winter and the other in Suffield, Connecticut, during the summer.

An experienced actress, Mary Ann Dentler found herself faced during the lean years with much to give and no medium through which to express it. While visiting a sister in St. Petersburg, a high school production offered her the first opportunity for the expression of these talents. Recognizing ability in some of the students there, she put on her first play in the gymnasium of the high school. Thus were laid the foundation stones for the Bandbox Theater, her successful theatrical venture in Florida.

She began with no funds, no scenery, no actors, no props and no personnel of any kind. But during her years of acting in the theater, she had gained, through watching electricians, stage-hands and scenic artists, a theoretical conception of the stage-management end of the theater. "Now came my opportunity to put it into practice," she said. "Our first sets were built from junk piles and any odds and ends we could find about town. The funnels for the lighting of our first production at the high school theater were made out of portions of discarded automobiles which we found in the junk yard. The spotlights also came from the same place, and some of the scenery was merely a conglomeration of corrugated boxes and old furniture which I painted over myself."

As she went on, professionals in the neighborhood became interested in the work, and lent valuable assistance. Mark Dixon Dodd, for instance, helped in the painting of the sets. Part of Miss Dentler's work, as she explains it, has been in recognizing talent and insisting on quiet development rather than the fostering of shooting stars. "We take people of all ages," she explained, "professionals and non-professionals, who display talent and fit into our scheme of things. Paul Bartlett, the artist, Ruth Thane McDevitt, and Curtis Wheeler are among those who were of the St. Petersburg group."

Among the plays which Miss Dentler has done at the St. Petersburg playhouse are Hauptmann's "Sunken Bell," and Tchekov's "The Cherry Orchard."

Courtesy of Limoges China Company and Du Pont Style Service

When the Table Is Set for Dinner

Vividly colored dinnerware adds gaiety to the simplicity of a modern table setting. The service shown here has a reeded border pattern and is decorated with American ceramic colors in two tones of tangerine and tan. The simple spherical shape of the vegetable dish and sugar bowl is a distinctive note, and both pieces have solid handles decorated with the two colors.

Rooms—For and by Boys

Third of Four Wednesday Articles on Decorating Boys' Rooms

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is no reason why as much thought and care should not be expended on a boy's room as on a girl's. A growing lad has so many interests that it is not difficult to find a hobby or pastime that will furnish a scheme for decoration.

A visitor to Paul's house wouldn't have to be a mind reader to ascertain that Paul plans to be an aviator when he grows up. In fact, his passion for constructing airplane models was responsible for the remodeling of his room.

To begin with, it was a rather small and dark room. The north wall with three casement windows formed the gable under the roof and afforded the only light and ventilation. Not a particularly cheering place to carry on the important activities of one's life, and so 13-year-old Paul did his modeling in the kitchen and living room.

Ideas of His Own

When the family decided that something had to be done about the situation, they were astonished to discover that the boy had already worked out ideas of his own.

"I saw a picture of a room that had a bunk built into the wall," he said. "If we could do that to my room it would leave a lot more space for making airplanes."

So, at small expense, a six-foot section of the west wall was extended under the eaves, and a bunk, wide enough for company, was built in. Then, to get more light and even more space, the east wall was extended the same way into a wide dormer window.

The sides of this dormer alcove were lined with narrow shelves to house Paul's airplane-making materials, and a pine work table and bench were fitted under the windows. Not a magnificent workshop, by any means, but a very cozy and attractive one.

Then more shelves, running the width of the room, were made to fit under the small casement windows in the north wall.

"You see," said Paul. "I've got to have some place to put my models after I make 'em." Here, also, went his books and other boy knick-knacks.

After some deliberation the walls were papered with a small plaid design in tans and browns to harmonize with the Indian rugs which had been given Paul by his grandfather. Paul himself framed his collection of colored maps and charts of airplane routes, and hung them proudly on the wall. His cherished muzzle-loading shotgun and powder flasks, also inherited from his grandfather, were given a place of honor over the bed.

Details That Count

Paul was very fond of orange, and so piqué curtains of that color, bound with green rickrack braid, were hung at the windows and caught back with rickrack ties. Brown homespun was chosen as the most practical material for a bedspread, and, delighted at the pleasure Paul took in every detail of the room, his mother appliqued a border of green and orange piqué.

In one corner near the shelves was placed a small chintz-covered wing chair and a reading lamp. Do you wonder that Paul was proud of his new room?

It doesn't make any difference what a boy is interested in. Let that be the dominating note of his room. If he likes to collect shells and rocks, then see that he has sufficient and attractive cases or shelves to house them. If he's interested in scouting or sailoring, then introduce Indian or ship accessories. It's the little details that count—the Indian pottery bowl with cactus, the suggestion of heavy ship ropes binding the curtains, the stone ax head used as a paper weight—little details that need not be expensive at all.

MARTHA WIRT DAVIS

(The last article in this series will tell the story of a college boy's room. Preceding articles ran on Feb. 10 and March 10.)

Macaroni Dishes

Macaroni and Chicken Salad

Boil for 9 minutes
½ package elbow macaroni in
2 quarts rapidly boiling water to which
½ tablespoon salt has been added.
One or two minutes more may be allowed for extra tenderness. Drain and chill. Combine the elbow macaroni with
2 cups chicken, diced
1 cup celery, chopped
1 tablespoon onion, minced
1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
1 tablespoon green pepper, chopped, and toss together lightly with a fork. Arrange on crisp
Lettuce leaves and top with
Mayonnaise. Garnish with
Olives or
Pickles.

Cold pork or veal may be substituted for the chicken.

Noodles, Frankfurters and Sauerkraut

Boil for 9 minutes
1 package wide egg noodles in
4 quarts rapidly boiling water to which
1 tablespoon salt has been added.
Drain.
Season
4 cups sauerkraut with
1 teaspoon salt and
¼ teaspoon pepper. In a well-greased casserole place a layer of sauerkraut, then a layer of egg noodles. Continue alternating until used up, allowing the egg noodles to form the top layer. On this place
1 pound frankfurters, each pricked with a fork. Cover casserole; bake in a moderate oven one hour. (If vegetable dish is required, frankfurters may be omitted.)

Monitor Wrappers

For the child who likes to draw, or color, or use pencil and paper out of doors, the brown paper wrapper which comes around The Christian Science Monitor is excellent, because its dull tone produces no glare even when used in the sunlight. One mother has a special box in which these wrappers are kept ready for use. The wrapper may be removed without tearing by slipping it off the paper and carefully unfolding the pasted part. These papers may be used singly, or a number of them may be cut the proper size and sewn into booklets. Some very fine scrapbooks have been made by the little ones who like to cut out bright colored pictures. M. G.

Through the Editor's Window

Feathered Airways, Inc.

By Mellicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Again the perennial miracle is being wrought around us. Are we all aware of it, I wonder? From the Argentine to the Yukon, from Southern Rhodesia to the rugged, bracken-covered slopes of Cumberland, the air is filled with wings. The birds are on their way.

I was awakened one morning about a week ago by a sound long missing from our hill. The soft "who-o-o, whoo, whoo" of the mourning dove. Outside, bare branches and wan sunshine still spoke bleakly of New England winter. But as a presage of spring, our gentle woodland creature had returned to us. Back to our grove where we love to have him nest, he had made the long journey.

Since then, each day has been shot through with silvery wonder. Today our hill is full of bluebirds. Rose-breasted, their lovely flash of color in the morning sunlight seems a bit of sky captured for a close-up. Jolly fat robins have taken possession of our orchard. In fact the place is no more our own, but theirs. They scold us out of their way, chatter at us as we rake, congregate in branches overhead to hobnob in loud tones. Then at the precise moment when we feel utterly the ignored hostess to such a self-important crowd, one precious fellow will cock a bright eye at us, and ripple out a few sweet, disarming notes of greeting.

News on our hill these days runs like this: "A fox sparrow breakfasted at my feeding station this morning," or, "Bluebirds have already chosen our new birdhouse." We neighbors telephone one another the latest item.

And while those of us in the North greet these first comers, the smaller birds, the tree sparrows, the warblers, the brown creepers, the little

golden-crowned kinglets, and countless others, are on their way.

On their way! Think of them, flying, mile on mile, sometimes day and night, on and on through the pathless sky. There is the little black-poll warbler who takes his brave six inches of self all the way from his winter home in Brazil to Alaska or Greenland. If we should see him here, he will be among the birds of passage, to be greeted gratefully, perhaps fed and sheltered for a brief space, and then wished a loving "Bon Voyage" as he goes on. There are the barn swallows, who have been traced as migrating from the Argentine to the Yukon. There are the common tern, familiar to our friends along the Maine coast, who may have wintered at the mouth of the Niger River in British West Africa; and the arctic tern who spans the distance from antarctic to arctic every spring. There is the kittiwake gull who may have crossed the Atlantic from the Farne Islands of Northumberland, England, to Horse Island, Newfoundland. The martins, the orioles, the tanagers bid farewell to you who are in Alabama, and wing away to greet us who live under northern skies. And the little yellow warbler, our wild canary, is even now, perhaps, on his way, flying mile after mile, all the long distance from South America.

© Detroit News

Then there are the storks. How I should treasure seeing a migration of the storks, who have been traced as making a spring journey from Orange Free State to Denmark.

In a beautiful article published in the October, 1936, Atlantic Monthly, Allen Wood Jr. describes a quiet night under a full moon when he and another watched through a telescope, from 10 until 4, the birds flying high through the night sky. Training the instrument upon the face of the moon, they saw, as soon as their eyes grew accustomed to the night, a few specks go across it, and then more. Soon they were seeing them in thousands, and able to identity many of the kinds by their flights. Birds on their way! The sky beyond the bright arc light of the moon was, of course, equally filled with them, miles of them, but lacking a contrasting backdrop, the clouds of little travelers pressing onward were invisible.

Whether city or country dwellers, we can reach out in thought to these bird friends taking the long trip on Feathered Airways, Inc. Our own lives will be the richer for thinking of them. No matter where we live, north or south, we at this season are saying Bon Voyage to some and greeting others. Soon the juncos will leave our hill for their summer in northern Canada. They

have been cheery little winter residents, sharing up at the feeding stations with the chickadees, and it will be good to see them again when they return next autumn. I wish they might bear international messages from our home to the homes in the North to which they go. You in South Africa, when you see your bird friends deserting your gardens, think of that.

But let us all shelter them with our love along their way. Thousands sometimes perish. We who find them precious, can be thinking of them as they pass high above each milestone, just as we think of some dear one who is taking a long and necessary trip. Even now they are journeying.

For that matter, are we not all journeying? The milestones may not be visible ones, and our destination or full harmony of being not completely revealed, but we are birds of passage. Let us greet one another as did the robin and I. A bit of song will always do. And let us help one another to have a blessed and joyful journey, with Bon Voyage for those who pass us in the flight, and Welcome to those who come. Like the birds, we are all homing.

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Children From English Slums Make Good on Canadian Farms; Farm School Held Successful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUNCAN, Vancouver Island, B. C.—While many adult back-to-the-land movements fail because city folk find it hard to adapt themselves to rural life, a group of six-to-twelve-year-old boys and girls have already proved that British society spent their money well in removing them from the slum districts of England and Scotland to the Prince of Wales Fairbridge Farm School near here.

Last year 41 moved into new school buildings made possible with a $5000 donation from the Prince of Wales, recently England's King Edward VIII. Fifty-six more arrived recently at the school where they will be trained in practical farming, and the young girls in the art of being good farmers' wives.

Thus does the dream of a former Oxford student come true. In 1912 Kingslay Fairbridge, with $10,000 donated by the Oxford Colonial Club, founded the first Fairbridge Farm School in West Australia.

Youth's Opportunity

After years of seemingly hopeless struggle, the project finally won the financial aid of the Australian Government. Young boys and girls, picked from the poorer families of Britain's slum districts and orphanages; children who ultimately would have swelled the unemployed lists of overcrowded industrial areas, were given a new lease on life. Plucked from cities before their roots had yet taken firm hold, they readily applied themselves to their new tasks. In Australia graduates of the Fairbridge Farm School are looked upon as first-rate farmers. They experience little difficulty in obtaining employment on farms and 98 per cent of them now own their own farms.

It is hoped that the sparsely settled areas of some sections of Canada will be populated in like manner.

First of Series

The Prince of Wales Fairbridge Farm School is the first of a projected Dominion-wide system. Prince Edward's $5000 donation started a drive for $500,000. British social leaders quickly took the cue, and before long the first contingent of child-immigrants was "stretching their legs and minds amid the thousand interests of a farm."

The 1000-acre farm is situated in the heart of a rich mixed farming area near here. Under the guidance of Prof. H. T. Logan, on leave from the University of British Columbia's department of classics, the children will receive their training, both in the regulation school curriculum from government-appointed teachers and practical farming. At the age of 16 the boys will be eligible to be hired as farmer's helpers and the girls as "domestics" in private homes.

Likely to Settle Down

Until they reach the age of 21, half their wages are placed, by their employer, in a school trust fund. This money is later turned back to the young farmers and farmerettes to use as they please—but the direct aim of the scheme is to have them buy a farm with their savings. Australian records indicate that they do this, besides marrying, in most cases, Fairbridge girl graduates. Despite these plans, however, no restriction whatever is made upon them giving up rural life.

But since their environment is commonplace by the time they reach 21; since nothing but the poverty and hardships of urban slums clings to their memories with respect to cities, the average Fairbridger cannot be torn from the land. This fact leads Canadians to believe that in the child-farmers they have the best immigrants. On reaching majority, the children, besides being trained to Canadian methods of farming, are thoroughly Canadianized with no old-world traditions to break.

Canadian and British Columbia business men and civic leaders have joined in the school's support. Since many of them advocate increasing the Dominion's population with British, they believe that Kingslay Fairbridge, whose work goes on despite his passing, spoke words of wisdom when he said:

"Train the children to be farmers! Not in England. Teach them farming in the land where they will farm!"

'Back-to-the-Land'

Prof. H. T. Logan

Loaned by British Columbia's University to Run Prince of Wales Farm School

'Mystery' on Gas Tax Plans Draws Criticism of Lehman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 7—Declaring that "there has been a great amount of unmerited mystery" over the proposals to add one cent to the gasoline tax at this session of the Legislature, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today called upon Speaker Oswald D. Heck of the Assembly and Assemblyman Abbott Low Moffat, Republican chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, to make public the complete memorandum presented at the recent conference of legislative leaders. It was at this conference that plans for raising the $20,000,000 to balance the budget and provide for relief during the coming fiscal year were discussed.

The governor wished the whole matter to be aired, he said, "so that the members of the Legislature and the people of the state generally may know just exactly what the Republican fiscal program really is."

"Once again, it remains your inescapable duty and responsibility to provide $20,000,000 more of revenues to balance expenditures you have already voted, regardless of how you may decide to do it," he declared in his message.

Doubt was expressed today that the Democrats in the Assembly would be able to muster the necessary 76 votes to pass a gasoline tax. The Republicans offered to give the Democrats two votes to make the constitutional 76, but leaders said there already was defection in the Democratic ranks. Others said the difficulty would prolong the session scheduled for final adjournment next week.

Governor Lehman explained in his message that he did not demand that the gasoline tax be passed.

"In my revenue program," he said, "I suggested and recommended an additional one cent gasoline tax. I did so because I thought it was the most reasonable and sound tax under all the circumstances. I still think so."

Election of Hunt To New Jersey Senate Held Void

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., April 7—Judge Wilfred H. Jayne, of the Circuit Court, ruled today that State Senator William C. Hunt, Republican of Cape May, operator of a chain of motion picture theaters, was not entitled to a seat in the upper house.

Jesse D. Ludlum, his Democratic opponent in the Nov. 3 election, charged fraud had been resorted to on Mr. Hunt's 437-vote victory. Judge Jayne upheld this contention and ordered Mr. Hunt's election certificate withheld.

Mr. Hunt undoubtedly will continue to hold his seat in the Senate, which he took at the opening session of the Legislature, despite the legal attack, on the grounds that the Senate was the ultimate judge of the qualification of its members.

Republicans probably will appeal Judge Jayne's ruling to the Court of Errors. By the time the highest court rules, the legislative session probably will have been completed.

Republican leaders will confer here Friday to map out their counter attack. If Mr. Hunt is ousted, Republicans would lose their one-vote Senate margin and give the Democrats control on joint ballot with a 10-to-0 party deadlock in the Senate.

Judge Jayne reviewed conditions revealed at the hearings and decided there had been sufficient malconduct on the part of members of the district election board to justify throwing out the election. He held that where an election appeared to be contaminated by fraud sufficient to render the outcome in doubt, and where the court could not determine exactly the number of legal votes received by a candidate, the only remedy provided by law was voiding of the election. On the basis of the hearings, the judge said, Mr. Hunt received more than 437 illegal votes, the margin of his victory.

A number of witnesses before Judge Jayne said they had been brought to Cape May by car, given a few dollars, and told for whom to vote and under what name. Some said they had voted several times.

Judge Jayne held that the Senate could, if it chose, dispense with a special election either by retaining Mr. Hunt as a member or by expelling him and seating Mr. Ludlum.

"It is evident," he said in a 45-page opinion, "that the law was prostituted to subserve the interests and gratify the wishes of a reckless faction determined to elect the incumbent (Mr. Hunt) to the office of State Senator.

Illegal Voting Charged

"It is certain that the elections in most of the districts (of Wildwood) were defiled and contaminated by fraud and illegal voting. The conclusion that the incumbent was materially benefited by means of the colonization and personation of voters is inescapable."

Judge Jayne devoted two thirds of his opinion to what he described as evidence of fraud and misconduct on the part of Wildwood election officials. More than 800 persons registered on election day there, he declared, and of these, 588 persons "caused themselves to be registered contrary to law and appear to have voted."

"Hundreds of persons," he said, "were permitted to register and vote on election day in absolute disregard of the salutary requirements of the election law; an astonishing number of names were falsely entered upon the canvass books."

Pittman Sets Peace With Honor As Neutrality Goal of Nation

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—Senator Key Pittman of Nevada told the semiannual meeting of the Academy of Political Science here today that the United States "must make every sacrifice that is honorable . . . to preserve peace."

The senator, who is chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, declared "it is more economical for the Government to pay a bonus to cover lost trade than for seamen to lose their lives and our people to be invited to war as they were 20 years ago."

"A belligerent," he added, "will not attempt to sink an unarmed American vessel when he knows that it is going to stand by for search or seizure. But if it does happen, as it did in the past war, I do not want seamen to be sent into the war zone to go to the bottom of the sea and then try to satisfy their widows and orphans by a law suit.

Honorable Neutrality

"Those who are working for neutrality in Congress believe that we must make every sacrifice that is honorable to protect the lives of our citizens and their property and to preserve peace. That is our policy."

Senator Pittman, discussing international law, said that insistence on the country's legal rights might lead to any crisis. He made the statement while discussing the history of the World War.

"My belief is that if we follow the same course of action in a civil war we cannot but be involved in war." He did not mention any strife specifically.

William R. Castle, former Under-Secretary of State, told the meeting that liberalism occasionally has been a factor in the disintegration of democracy.

"Liberalism has failed plainly enough to link together the various elements in a democratic state," he said. "As hard thinking has seemed less necessary, individuals in the state have all too often recognized only emotionally the rights of others. This tendency toward a selfish consideration of personal rights . . . has meant the growth of a race of men and women who are a little soft, who are inclined to substitute good words for good deeds."

The most essential feature in the new inter-American relationship, brought about by the Buenos Aires peace conference, is "the sanctity of the pledged word," Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State, told the meeting.

Sanctity of Treaties

"The plight which our modern world finds itself in today is due obviously to a variety of causes..." Mr. Welles said. "But it would seem to me that if there was any one outstanding factor responsible for the growth of fear, and for the loss of confidence between nations, it would be the flagrant disregard by nations of their treaty obligations.

"No one would presume to say that treaties entered into under duress or which contained injustices or inequities are not breeders of international antagonisms, and should not consequently be revised through negotiation, but if international law still exists, if our modern civilization, so painfully built up during these past centuries, rests on any foundation, it must necessarily be founded upon the sanctity of treaties."

Ottawa's Legislative Impasse

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—When the Conservative leader, C. H. Cahan, in the House of Commons made the charge that the Privy Council is disregarding the Constitution of Canada in its recent decisions, another instance of Dominion exasperation at its difficult legislative position was being voiced.

Mr. Cahan started another constitutional debate when he said that the London Privy Council made a mistake in writing their judgments against Canada's New Deal legislation. He said the rulings stepper outside the law and invaded the political field of attempting to relegate Canada to a colonial status by referring to a non-existent imperial executive with powers to obligate Canada in foreign policies.

Joseph Thorson, Liberal, agreed with Mr. Cahan that the Privy Council's decesions mutilated the constitution and denied a national status for Canada. He urged abolition of appeals to the Privy Council on the ground that it had proved itself a court not of law but of political expediency.

Yapointe Agrees

Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice and reflector of French-Canadian opinion, spoke with equal frankness. It was difficult, he said, to reconcile Canada's national status with the necessity of appealing to London whenever a constitutional difficulty developed. He would agree to halting appeals, he said, but he realized that it would be difficult to obtain unanimity of opinion on this subject. Constitutional changes were an absolute necessity, he said, and he could not understand opposition to them. "To those who are afraid to touch this act (B. N. A. Act) I say surely Canadians of today are as capable of settling these questions as Canadians in 1867," he exclaimed.

Former Premier R. B. Bennett could not agree to abolition of appeals to the Privy Council but urged amendments to the Constitution to insure national laws of a social character. He suggested, as he had early in the session, the calling of a Constitutional Convention of the Dominion and the Provinces with all political parties represented to draft amendments which could be approved by Parliament and the legislatures before being enacted.

Bennett More Temperate

Although it was Mr. Bennett's own "new deal" measures that had suffered most from appeals to the Privy Council, he was the most tolerant toward it in the debate, pointing out that it was a long-established right of every individual to appeal to the King and Parliament and he should not be deprived of it. He declared that the Privy Council had rendered a great service to Canada over the years.

Scarcely a day passes without some new attack on the matter, and it is evident that something will have to be done about it. But nobody seems to know just what.

Any tampering with the Constitution is unconstitutional — as the Privy Council will declare every time a malcontent appeals to the highest judicial body for a ruling on a proposed alteration. If there were complete unanimity throughout Canada on a specific amendment it would never find its way to London subsequently but become a Dominion statute irrespective of its legality. But such unanimity is too much to expect.

There is a growing demand for doing away with appeals to the Privy Council. But that too is unconstitutional. Other methods have been discussed at great length, in Parliament, in Dominion-provincial conferences, in provincial legislatures, by constitutional authorities here and in England, but with little or no progress toward finding a solution to the problem.

Negro Voices Caught for Disk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 7—Southerners get poetry and music with purchases of flowers from street venders, Prof. George Hibbit, of Columbia College, said today, as he turned over 60 phonograph recordings of Negro legends and folksongs to Columbia University.

"Even the street cries of Negro hawkers in Charleston have an unmistakable song rhythm," he continued.

"The flower seller's song, as caught by our recording machine, runs:

Yes, ma'am, I got flowers.
You ask me how I sell 'em?
Yes, ma'am, ten cents a bunch, three for a quarter.
Yes, ma'am
Who got the money come and buy:
And who ain't got the money can sit on the curb and cry.
What you all looking after me so for, sir?
I'm not come to stay.
I just come to let you all know,
This was the flowers' day.
I got great many:
Jessamine Vine.
I got all kinds, fresh and fine, just off the vine.
Yes, ma'am, I got flowers.

Prayers, sermons, spirituals, game songs and "conger tales" are among the collection of records obtained by the university over a period of three years. Recordings were made by researchers in parts of Alabama, Tennessee, Virginia and the islands off the coast of Georgia.

Besides the transcription preserved for Columbia University, two others were made for Talladega University in Alabama and Hampton in Virginia.

"No difficulty was encountered in getting these recordings," Professor Hibbit added. "Negroes are natural singers and need no artificial stimulus to sing. One of them starts in soft tones, with an easy swing, and the rest soon join in with a lusty crescendo."

Furniture Men Have a Secret

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., April 7 (AP)—Home bodies, curious as to what manner of furniture styles will be given "coming out parties" at the spring furniture market here, must wait until more than 1000 buyers have had their look.

With the market opening April 26, manufacturers, busy getting out samples of their latest creations, were reticient today about revealing the trend of their "brain children."

The general public will get no chance to see the displays at the exposition which continues through May 5. The show is for the dealers only, and it is what they purchase that the public will finally see.

Some 65 exhibitors from six states have reserved space in the nine-story building used exclusively for the showing of furniture and kindred lines. Thousands of pieces of furniture will be spread over its 180,000 square feet of floor space.

Manufacturers said the trend is toward better-looking and better-made furniture but admitted right now the market is in its usual pre-exposition slump. They look for an increase in new home construction as a chance to sell more new furniture.

Furniture factories generally had been enjoying their best business in several years until the recent slowing down in trade. Strikes and the floods in the Middle West have also had their effect, the furniture makers reported. Some said the slump reflected heavy buying by retailers last fall in anticipation of price increases that to date have averaged but 10 per cent.

As one manufacturer said, "We are not discouraged by any means, but we do not have anything about which to be elated."

Security Board Enrolls 26,000,000th Applicant

BALTIMORE, April 7 (AP)—The Social Security Board formally enrolled its 26,000,000th applicant for old-age pensions on April 4. Arthur J. Altmeyer, board chairman, and Miss Frances Perkins, Labor Secretary, who came over from Washington to see the job well done, looked on with interest as the application card of Miss Martha Carlson of New York was punched and sent through the complicated filing machines of the board's extensive Baltimore offices.

Miss Perkins said she was sure the Social Security Act would "aid greatly in maintaining a high standard of living in the United States." She continued: "The entire set-up—the old-age pension which alleviates the fear of old age; the unemployment insurance which relieves that ghastly apprehension of losing one's job through changed economic conditions; the widow's pension and the child welfare benefits—will all act to keep the standard of living where it should be."

University Calls City Workers To Sanitation Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 7—Prospects of a college education lured 230 employees of the New York City department of sanitation to have their names on file today as candidates for five four-year scholarships offered by New York University. At least four of the applicants were street sweepers.

City officials will make the ultimate selection from properly qualified candidates before July 1, William F. Carey, commissioner of sanitation, said. Recipients then will start their college careers in September, meanwhile continuing to receive their regular wages from the department for special light duties.

The program of special training for sanitation employees is in line with Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia's plan to develop a career system among New York City's vast army of civil servants. Firemen already have been enrolled for college training under a similar scholarship arrangement.

Sewage disposal, water pollution and snow removal are a few of the problems the city government has to face, and it is in these and other fields that well-trained engineers with a background of practical service are expected to prove valuable to the public welfare.

No age limit was fixed for the applicants, but all of those accepted must have had the advantage of a high school education or its equivalent. The university is to provide the men with its regular engineering course, leading to a degree. Our civil service employees of the department of sanitation are eligible to apply for the training.

In order to prevent loss of a valuable employee, the city government has stipulated that anyone accepting the scholarship must agree to remain in service for at least four years after completion of the course.

The university, by the new connection with the city, will profit from the use of a laboratory for direct experiment in sanitary problems

University research experts are to study specific questions submitted by the city department from time to time.

Morgan Library Exhibits Work of Marguerite Lahey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 7—Marguerite Duprez Lahey has the distinction of being the only contemporary craftsman-artist to have specimens of her work exhibited at the Morgan Library, home of some of the rarest art treasures in the world. Miss Lahey has bound many of the priceless volumes and manuscripts in the Morgan collection, and specimens of her work were placed on public display there for the first time yesterday. They will continue on exhibition until Thursday. Previous exhibitions of the kind at the Morgan Library have been of craftsman-artists who belonged to past generations.

One hundred and fifty books are shown. They exhibit the development of the art of bookbinding through the centuries, there being examples of the earliest wooden covers, dating from the 13th and 14th centuries. The subsequent growth of the art also is graphically shown, with present styles featuring fine tooling, gilt-edging and designs in precious metals. Each item on display has an explanatory card telling something of its history.

Church Boards Placed Under Single Control

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—The Congregational and Christian Churches of the United States yesterday consolidated the work of national home missionary, educational, publishing and benevolent agencies in a single corporate organization, the new Board of Home Missions. Formed under a New York State charter, the board accepted the transfer of activities as voted by directors of the old church boards. The Rev. Edward W. Cross of Richmond Hill, N. Y., is president of the new board. Other officers are:

Vice-presidents, the Rev. Theodore M. Shipherd of Norwich, Conn., Mrs. Lewis R. Rounds of Mahwah, N. Y., and Prof. H. Shelton Smith of Durham, N. C., and the Rev. Robert W. Coe of Brookline, Mass., chairman of the directors and executive committee.

Northern New York Floods Halt Clearing Of State Barge Canal

ALBANY, N. Y., April 7 (AP)—Spring thaws and rains sent streams over their banks in widely separated upstate areas yesterday and temporarily halted efforts to clear the state barge canal of winter-bound vessels.

Several hundred acres of low-lying St. Lawrence County farm land south of Canton were reported flooded when Little River overflowed its banks. Roads were under water and highway crews were sent out to clear away ice floes.

The Salmon River inundated a 20-mile area between Malone and the Canadian border. Sheriff Edward B. Franchette and state troopers used boats to evacuate four families from their homes in the flooded area.

A dozen homes were reported inundated at Fort Covington, 16 miles north of Malone, and sessions in the high school were suspended as water surrounded the building.

In the Syracuse area, Onondaga Creek flooded a large lowland area south of the city, Butternut, Limestone and Chenango creeks, also overflowed their banks.

At Binghamton, the Chenango and Susquehanna rivers rose sharply, but Thomas E. Reed, meteorologist, said there was no immediate danger. The Tioughnioga river, overflowing near Whitney Point, left the Binghamton-Cortland highway under a foot of water.

Harvey O. Schermerhorn, State Commissioner of Canals, ordered all traffic suspended on the canalized section of the Mohawk River, halting the movement of winterbound vessels toward tidewater in the Hudson River.

Flood Damage Is Rising In Wide Area of South

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 7 (AP)—Damage from storm and floods mounted yesterday from Texas to Florida, adding to wreckage which already had taken 12 lives, and caused billions of dollars of loss to property and crops.

A tornado destroyed two houses in Oakland Park north of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., and damaged an apartment house late yesterday. West Palm Beach reported a wind of 62 miles an hour yesterday afternoon but no property damage.

A cloudburst, punctuated with hail that lasted seven hours, destroyed approximately $3,000,000 worth of winter vegetables in the rich muck lands around Lake Okeechobee April 5 and caused residents to appeal yesterday to the Federal Government and the Red Cross for assistance.

Southeast Alabama's streams were swelling to menacing proportions last night. The Conechuh, Pea and Choctawhatchee Rivers were transformed overnight from small, sluggish streams to unwieldy torrents. Rains ranging from four to 10 inches, accompanied Monday's wind storms in which six perished and 29 were injured in Alabama.

Mississippi, Louisiana and Georgia had slight damage from high winds and heavy rains. Property damage was slight in Texas but six persons were drowned at Madina Lake, near San Antonio, Sunday when two boats were capsized in a squall.

Bill Bans Lake George 'Sight-Seeing' Flights

ALBANY, N. Y., April 7 (AP)—Operation of aircraft on or over Lake George for commercial purposes would be a misdemeanor under a bill approved yesterday by New York's Legislature and sent to Governor Lehman.

The Assembly concurred, 141 to 9, with the Senate in approving the measure sponsored by Senator Benjamin Feinberg, Clinton County Republican, prohibiting the aircraft from doing further "sight-seeing" business at the Adirondack resort. The measure was asked by Lake George residents because, they said, operation of seaplanes from the lake front endangered lives of bathers.

Mexican Industry Has High Interest In Monterrey Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico, April 7—More than 100 industries have received space for exhibits which will form part of the Industrial and Folklore Fair to be held here during May, and more requests for space are being filed daily. Every major Mexican industry, a great percentage of foreign industries functioning in Mexico, and all the arts and crafts of the Republic will be represented in what is generally accepted as the greatest exposition of its kind ever held in Mexico.

Besides the great fair building, rapidly nearing completion, the entire length of the Avenida Madero will be lined with small buildings and stands in which Mexico's craftsmen will illustrate glass-making, weaving, pottery-making, silver work, jewelry-making, wood-carving, feather-painting, and other native arts. Corps of dancers and musicians from every section of the Republic will illustrate the jarabe tapatio, mariachi music, the jarana, zandunga, and many other native dances.

Near the fair building small restaurants, all under fair supervision, will dispense the famous dishes of every section of Mexico, not omitting hot chocolate, green and red tamales, enchiladas, and a number of other typical inventions of the Mexican kitchen.

Besides a stock show, sport competitions, the election and crowning of a queen of the fair, and a battle of flowers, there will be fireworks, parades, exhibitions of skill by police and army motorcycle and equestrian teams, and many other features.

Horses Going 'Home,' Back East From West

WALLA WALLA, Wash., April 7 (AP)—Descendants of horses and mules which helped build the great western American empire are going back "home." In the Inland Empire wheat farms where they once pulled combines in 20 horse teams, horses have found themselves replaced by modern giants of a mechanized world—the tractor. As a result eastward shipments have become big business.

Traders estimated here yesterday such shipments exceeded $1,000,000 for the 1935-36 biennium in the five counties of southeastern Washington alone. Estimates of shipments ran to nearly 10,000 head.

State Department Kept 'Borrowed' Volume 96 Years

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—Here's consolation for persons who borrow books and fail to return them.

The State Department once borrowed a couple of maps from the Massachusetts Historical Society and failed to send them home for 96 years.

When the department finally remembered, Calvin Coolidge, then President, had some fun at the expense of Charles E. Hughes, his Secretary of State.

The President wrote Mr. Hughes that the return of the maps was "impressive in its suggestion of the promptness and dispatch with which the official duties of your eminent branch of the Government are so uniformly discharged."

Mr. Hughes, now Chief Justice of the United States, replied that "this extraordinary efficiency is doubtless largely due to the fact that the department was unhampered by solicitations, interference or budgetary requirements."

Their 13-year-old correspondence appeared April 5 in the American Foreign Service Journal, a State Department publication.

Giant Oil Pump Tested

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., April 7 (AP)—Described by company officials as the largest of its kind ever constructed, a 75-ton, reciprocating oil line pump was given its final tests here yesterday at the Gould Pump Manufacturing Company, said to be the world's largest manufacturer of pumps. The huge apparatus has a capacity of 58,000 barrels of oil per day. It will be shipped this week to a Southwestern oil field.

Instruction in Arts and Crafts is usually provided for boys and girls at Summer Camps. By doing things with their own hands, campers discover new interests and feel the joy of achievement.

Select a Monitor-Advertised Camp

Advertisements of high grade Summer Camps are published in The Christian Science Monitor on the Children's Page, Mondays, and on the Young Folks' Page, Thursdays.

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Steamship	Sailing Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Europa	Apr. 10	Cherbourg	Apr. 16	Apr. 10, 1:00 pm	Apr. 10, 8:00 pm
†Rex	Apr. 10	Gibraltar	Apr. 16	Apr. 9, 8:00 pm	Apr. 10, 9:00 am

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Lurline	San Francisco	Apr. 16	Apr. 11, 4:00 pm	Apr. 11, 7:30 pm
Lurline	San Pedro	Apr. 18	Apr. 13, 4:00 pm	Apr. 13, 7:30 pm
Pres. Lincoln	San Francisco	Apr. 17	Apr. 12, 4:00 pm	Apr. 12, 7:30 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Niagara	Victoria	Apr. 14	Apr. 9, 4:00 pm	Apr. 9, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco	Apr. 27	Apr. 22, 4:00 pm	Apr. 22, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Apr. 29	Apr. 24, 4:00 pm	Apr. 24, 7:30 pm

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone include planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mails closing at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays. Air mail to China and Oriental points is forwarded by way of Manila.

*Except Italy and Mediterranean countries.
†Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

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Marbles Are Fun and Business for Berry Pink

'Marble king' not only makes them by the million but he also shoots 'aggies' whenever he finds a group of boys eager to play.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Berry Pink (With the Hat) Always Wins
Pink Is America's Marble King, and He Gets His Recreation as Well as His Ideas With the Boys

You would find Berry Pink in the vacant lot nearest to his office, down on his knees shooting marbles with the rest of the kids these pre-spring days if stern conscience didn't keep him on hand to make sure that the quota of a million marbles a day gets turned out. But of course there's always his lunch hour. He snatches a sandwich and a glass of milk and then rushes around a couple of corners to a schoolhouse where some of the boys are waiting. Playing marbles with Berry Pink is a two-edged sword to them. They practically never win; but then, you do get to learn the fine points of the game, playing with a fellow who knows marbles the way he does.

Somehow or other Mr. Pink has come to be called the Marble King of America. He thinks that is a pretty high-sounding title. He is a Lieutenant Commander in the United States Navy, and that is title enough, if you care about titles. But this marble business—well, it is a business, of course, but he almost feels as if he ought to be paying someone to let him be in it—it is so much fun.

One thing about it is the letters he gets. He showed me some There was one, written on ruled paper but, scrupulously, in ink, from a young man who said he was in Grade V. The letter bore an address somewhere in Georgia and the young man said, "Way down here in Georgia we don't get to have anyone give us bags of marbles for getting 100 in spelling, the way I read about your giving them to some school kids. But we know how to play marbles just the same. I would like to hear from you, and sometime when you have got the time, why don't you come down to Georgia and shoot marbles with some real Georgia Crackers? I am in Grade V and I remain yrs truly. . . ."

An Exacting Business

Naturally, Mr. Pink has to know what kind of marbles the boys want. As they are his ultimate consumers he thought there might be a way for them to show what they wanted. So some years ago that crystallized into an idea. And when the season to make up the production list rolled around he had on hand some absolutely proven samples. How did he get them? Well, in the spring he had gone around to some public schools—public, not private schools, are where the boys really understand marbles—and he had got hold of the school principals and asked their permission to announce that, at recess, any boys in the school who had got 100 in spelling that day could step out in the yard, choose a bag of marbles and have them for nothing.

Mr. Pink has a round, good humored face, and blond hair, and a grin in his eyes, and he tilted his office chair back so that its joints squealed a protest, and he said, "You ought to see them when they come out where I have got the bags of marbles laid out in rows on a table. For I do it every season now!

"I say, So you boys all got 100 in spelling today, did you?' And they snicker and say, 'Yessir.' And I say, 'Well, here are the marbles. Take which ones look good to you.' And they look at me as if they thought there was a catch in it and say, 'Honest, Mister?' And I say, 'Honest!' And you should see them! It is such fun I almost forget that part of it has to give me good solid important business advice. Because, while I'm giving them something—apparently—for nothing, they're really telling me what my stock is to be for the season. For what they choose, I make up. Millions of them! What they discard, I throw overboard and forget."

Marble Fashion Stylists

The boys who got 100 in their spelling lessons guided Mr. Pink to the types of the 250 million marbles he turned out last year. Did you ever see 250 million marbles, in one place?

What are they made of, and where are they made? Certainly not in the modest little office just off roaring Sixth Avenue in New York. Nor will they be made in the larger offices that Mr. Pink has got to move to pretty soon, in Rockefeller Plaza.

They are made in Ottawa, Ill. Why? Well, it is a central location from which to ship coast-to-coast, down the Mississippi, to Mexico, up into Canada. "And of course you could say it was kind of handy when we found out that our factory site would sit plumb on top of a silicate sand mine, because that's what you use, making marbles.

"Once the marbles American children played with were made of clay. Now they're all made of glass. You use lime, sand and soda, melted together, with chemicals mixed in to give the color (cobalt for the blues, and cadmium and selmium for the reds) and there is a machine that rolls them just like you roll a piece of putty in your fingers to make it into a little ball.

Tournament Favorites

"And don't think you can sell children just any marbles. You know about these championship tournaments they have in Atlantic City and such places in the spring, of course. Say, I have known a boy to play in those tournaments year after year with a half dozen little old marbles that didn't look like much of anything. You or I couldn't tell what it was about them, from looking at them; they'd look like any cheap marbles to us; but there was something there; maybe the marbles were just cheap aggies—we call them 'aggies,' which is a diminutive of agates, though there aren't any real agates any more, for they're all just glass—but they'd got used to playing with them, maybe won some tournaments with them; anyway, they liked them and if you were to walk up to them and offer them carnelians worth a thousand dollars, they wouldn't trade you their marbles for them! See what I mean about marbles being a fascinating business?"

Mr. Pink takes Saturday afternoons off. He could go to the movies, but he doesn't. He could ride a horse in the park, but he doesn't. He could play golf or try to find some snow and go skiing, but he doesn't.

He finds some boys and shoots marbles.

Janet Mabie

Director of Women Democrats Is Introduced to Washington

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 7—A young Junior League matron whose husband is leading in Michigan's State Supreme Court race is the new national director of Democratic women's activities.

She is Mrs. Thomas F. McAllister of Grand Rapids, who graduated from Bryn Mawr College just as women were getting suffrage and has risen rapidly through the ranks from precinct worker to direction of the women's division of the Democratic National Committee. She succeeds Mrs. James H. Wolfe, who recently returned to a homemaking job for her family in Salt Lake City.

Mrs. McAllister is hopeful that the apparent victory of her husband in his race for the Michigan judgeship will mean that he can spend considerable time with her and her two young daughters in Washington.

Credit for Victory

Introducing the new Democratic women's director to newspaperwomen today, Miss Mary Dewson, vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee gave the Democratic women's organization in Michigan and Mrs. McAllister personally a large share of the credit for the party's victory there in this week's election. Mrs. McAllister's work in the state was also responsible for her husband's political success, Miss Dewson held.

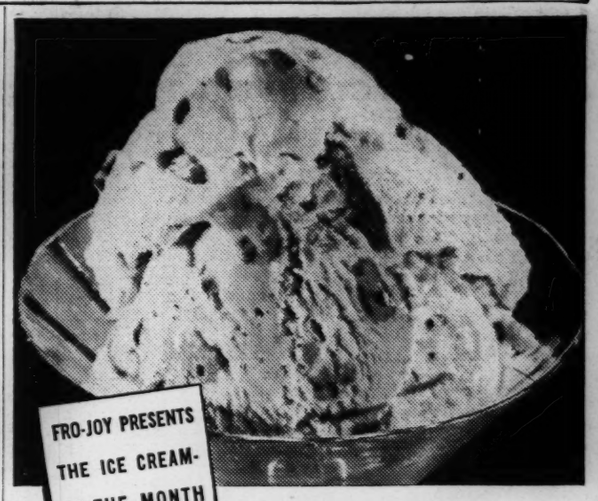
Mrs. McAllister and her assistant, Mrs. May Thompson Evans of Chapel Hill, N. C., whose appointment was announced a short time ago, were guests of Mrs. Roosevelt at a White House luncheon along with some 40 outstanding Democratic women. With "Molly" Dewson, the two planned a series of regional conferences for Democratic women this spring. The first will be in Atlanta, Ga., April 28-29, Jackson, Miss., May 3-4 and Dallas, Texas, May 6-7. Later there will be conferences in Iowa, Indiana and Rhode Island.

Directed State Program

Before coming here, Mrs. McAllister was state director of the women's division's educational program—the reporter plan—and from 1934 to 1936 served as national committeewoman for the Michigan Young Democrats.

She was delegate-at-large to the Philadelphia convention last June and was elected alternate member of the committee on platform and resolutions when the convention accorded women that recognition. Earlier she had served on the advisory committee of fourteen women which drew up suggestions for the platform.

Mrs. McAllister served on the liquor commission by appointment of Governor Comstock and was recently appointed by Governor Murphy as a member of the Social Security Commission to draft the Michigan unemployment compensation law. She is past president of the Grand Rapids Junior League and a member of the state board of the Michigan divison of the American Association of University Women.



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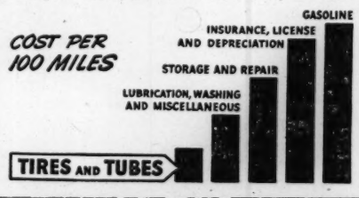
THE CHEAPEST THING ON YOUR CAR IS THE BEST TIRES YOU CAN BUY!

FIGURE IT OUT ON YOUR OWN CAR

Charted here are *average* maintenance costs obtained from fleet owners operating hundreds of cars on Goodyear Tires. Note that a full set of Goodyears costs only about one-fifth as much as gas—from one-quarter to one-half as much as other routine expenses. Ratios may vary somewhat in your case depending upon roads, climate and how fast you drive, but these nation-wide records prove Goodyears cost *least* under any conditions.



WHAT IS "THE BEST TIRE"?

There is no test like experience—and out of the experience of more than 22 years, car owners operating under all driving conditions have found there is no tire like a Goodyear Tire. Best proof of that is the plain fact that more people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind—and have for 22 years!

HERE is eye-opening news for all who ride on risky tires.

The dollars-and-cents fact is that today the *lowest* of all routine expenses in running a car is the cost of the best tires you can buy—and that means Goodyear Tires, the world's first-choice for 22 years.

Look at the above table. Note that other everyday items run from *two to five* times as much as a complete set of Goodyear Tires and Tubes.

So why shouldn't you enjoy the greater safety and protection of new Goodyear Tires—since their cost is the smallest expense in running a car?

You can buy Goodyears in several price classes. The difference in price in the same size is simply a question of whether you want the very bottom first-cost for a good tire, or the biggest mileage money can buy.

Any Goodyear you choose is the top-quality tire at its price, for all give you *road-holding center traction—quick-stopping All-Weather type grip—patented Supertwist Cord blowout-protection in every ply!*

Remember when you buy tires get the best and you'll spend the least—get Goodyears!

THERE'S A GOODYEAR BATTERY NOW

—the better battery you'd expect from Goodyear. Latest improved construction with ample reserve power for all accessories. Made in five models and prices to suit all purposes.

LOOK FOR THIS SIGN
WHERE TO BUY

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Three Lek to Durazzo

THE atlas had no doubt about Albanian railways. A thin fishbone line ran down the country from Lake Scutari and in the plain of melons split like a pitchfork, one branch running inward and the other feeling for the sea coast. The road map, on the other hand, had no such confidence. It was on a bigger scale, and so seemed more worthy of belief. It showed no more than an undersized fragment of railway, straggling from the sea coast to the new capital at Tirana, twenty miles away.

It was a difficulty, we decided, that could easily be settled, once we were inside the country; and, if the atlas proved too optimistic, we could always rely on the stoutness of our walking boots.

BUT GETTING INSIDE proved the chief problem. We had come down the coast of Yugoslavia to Ulcinj, last outpost of Islam, where thin-bearded old cronies like Sinbad the Sailor play cards on the quayside, where open-fronted booths, clustered round the mosque, sell absurdly cheap fruit under naphtha flares. The map said there was nothing to do but continue along the sea for another dozen miles, and then cross into Albania by the Boyana estuary. Another day's walk would put the atlas on trial.

Balkan travel, however, is not a simple matter of finding out where a road goes and then following it, as the Montenegrin at the café table demonstrated.

"Are you going far?" he asked.

"Just into Albania."

"You're on the wrong road, then."

THE MAP WAS brought out and spread on the table. In justification a stern forefinger pointed out where we were, where we wanted to be, and the road between the two points.

"H'm, that means crossing the Boyana."

We nodded. Rubicons, let alone Boyanas, have to be crossed on Balkan walks.

"There is no bridge," said the Montenegrin. "Nor ferry, neither," he added as an after thought. "You may swim across, if you wish (we glanced significantly down at our thirty-pound rucksacks), but as like as not the Albanian sentries will take a shot at you."

"Then how do travelers get into Albania?"

"By the inland road. You must go back about ten miles and then bear to the right; that is the only way."

That meant an extra twenty-five miles to our itinerary, so we made a last despairing appeal.

"But surely there is a short cut from here?"

"There is a track across the mountains, sometimes used. A tourist went that way three years ago and was never heard of again. Oh, these Albanians!" he exclaimed darkly.

WE DID DISCOVER one track through the hills, thanks to the guidance of a white-flanneled peasant who looked unique enough for a brigand, but failed to disclose so much as a toy gun; and we arrived at the frontier toward sunset, next evening.

The Yugoslav frontier guards were as affable as nature made them. They brought food and were ready to discuss any subject under the sun. The only point on which they were adamant was that we could not enter Albania. It was now late in the afternoon, and the officials across the border had gone dutifully home to their families. We must have the goodness to spend the night in the police compound.

There was no choice in the matter, and our safety was assured by a barrier of barbed wire and a couple of guards who paraded the post and leaned on their bayonets for a chat, when they encountered each other just outside our tent.

WHEN WE LEFT in the morning, the only obstacle was a chain across the road at the customs post, but this was more gentle than rifles; so we strolled on, eating blackberries from the hedges, until the inn-keeper at ramshackle Leshé declared that, without a doubt, the atlas makers had been badly informed. Nevertheless, if we did wish to go to Tirana, Leshé was on the main road, served by a veritable procession of motorbuses. At three o'clock went the autobus, which took three hours and cost seven and a half lek; an hour later came the truck, taking four hours and costing six lek, and at six o'clock the automobile rolled up. That only needed two hours to reach the capital, and the fare was ten lek.

Hardly had this lunch-table information been digested than an autobus came to a halt outside the door. Where was this bound for? Why, Tirana, of course. But what about the elaborate time-table? Oh, well, one never really could tell what these bus drivers would do. It would be best to take the bus already waiting, and not expect too much.

"And the railways of Albania?" we asked as a parting shot, holding out the crumpled map with a finger tracing the brown line from Durazzo to Tirana.

"Of course, you must take a trip on that. Three lek only from Tirana to the sea, and a nice journey, too."

THE TRIP WAS uneventful; for, though veiled Moslem women and the type of slender, thickly-moustached musical comedy villain crushed us into half the seating accommodation we had paid for, the only Balkanic incident occurred when a mountaineer made so realistic a sheep baa-ing that the driver stopped to tend the animal he imagined he had just run over. The culprit was so pleased with himself that he tried to repeat his triumph every five minutes for the remaining couple of hours, but the vehicle might have mown down all the sheep in Europe for all that the driver now cared.

We did discover that the atlas was only partly at fault; for by the roadside was indeed a railway, never more than fifteen inches in gauge, and with metals taken out every few hundred yards. It had been erected by the Austrians for the transport of war materials during their Balkan operations, and the map-makers had unwittingly given it a plausible immortality when its short life had ebbed out.

ONCE IN TIRANA, our Albanian friends asked what we proposed to see of the country, and we naturally replied that after our appetites had been so whetted we must certainly find the railway station as soon as possible.

"The railway station! We haven't found it ourselves yet, and we have lived here all our lives."

"But what about the railway to Durazzo?"

"Oh, that! You must wait some time; the idea has been talked of for twenty years, but there is no definite scheme in hand."

"But we were told—"

"Ah yes, we are a very imaginative people."

HARRY HODGKINSON

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MAINE: *A Water Color by Carl Gordon Cutler*

IN THE last few years, the work of Carl Gordon Cutler has taken on depth and maturity. He has made the study of the topography of Maine his particular artistic problem, hence what he has to say about that state in his art is authentic and sincere. Twenty-five summers he has passed in painting rocks and lakes and trees of Maine, in all sorts of lights and under varying atmospheric conditions.

Mr. Cutler's technique might be called modern, since he uses a heavy, strong brush stroke in his water colors; he suggests contours and rocks by the use of heavy shadows and strong lights. His work combines economy and richness in almost paradoxical profusion. However, under all his rebel-like individuality, lies an apparent devotion to the really classic in design and texture.

Equinox

THE air was colder. There was no more rain;
My coat's fur collar pricked between the stars.
The noise of surf rolled like an endless train
Trailing its iron cars and cars and cars.

The equinoctial storm was over, still
That distant grind of traveling went by
Where half a mile away, beyond the hill,
The midnight breakers wheeled across the sky.

I pulled my collar closer to my throat,
Crossing the points of stars with points of fur.
The train roared on and on, till in the thought
Of going all the dark began to stir.

ELIZABETH BOHM

God Supplies Our Need

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF MEN seem to lack, it is because they accept as real the error of limitation. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 201): "We cannot fill vessels already full. They must first be emptied." To realize a plentiful supply, we must be careful not to entertain thoughts that would restrict and limit our supply, as for instance, thoughts of anxiety, fear, or discouragement.

In Deuteronomy we read, "The Lord thy God hath set the land before thee: go up and possess it, . . . fear not, neither be discouraged." Does not this "land" metaphorically represent the Godlike consciousness that always knows peace and plenty? Is not this the place where we lay down a strained personal sense of responsibility, and learn to trust God?

We must understand the nature of our true needs. God, Mind, supplies us with illuminating spiritual ideas, which are impartially and universally given us; and in proportion as we entertain them our human needs are met.

In other words, qualities such as honesty, justice, diligence, and the like are the elements of success. These, together with wisdom, kindness, and love, make a man Godlike. And could the Godlike fail or lack any good thing?

With this understanding of supply as essentially spiritual, we can experience success and plenty right here and now. To the extent that we consciously reflect Mind's spiritual ideas, they guide us in finding employment, or business, and whatever is necessary to righteous, happy, and prosperous living.

But we cannot adopt the attitude that eventually wrong will right itself, or that lack will turn into affluence without any effort on our part. We must use God's ideas. To be Godlike, even as Jesus was, does not necessarily mean that we shall have no problems to solve. Rather does it mean that, as we approach Godlikeness, we shall know how to solve human problems, instead of being burdened by them. We must bring God's ideas to bear on every problem, if we would rid our thinking of error, or evil.

Since God imparts only true ideas, and these ideas give us daily supply, we can see how unavailing would be a prayer for material things. Whatever our needs, these true ideas will meet them. We need to pray fervently and importunately that these ideas may be revealed to us as they are needed. We may require greater wisdom in our expenditures. Or perhaps loving service to our fellow men will result in increased supply. Whatever the need, if we honestly seek God's help, He will give us the inspiration that supplies it.

Sometimes our prayers take the form of wishing. How often do we hear it said, or perhaps have said to ourselves: "I wish I were more loving;" or, "I wish I could be more charitable in my thinking;" and so on. Suppose one were a teacher of music, and someone came to him, saying, "I wish I could play the piano!" Would not the answer be, "You can, if you will study and practice"?

God, divine Mind, gives to everyone who seeks Him the true idea of economy, and of love for one's neighbor. God has already supplied us with His ideas, but we must use them; and the prayer of right desire helps us to do so. It is plain that wishing alone will not make us more loving, charitable, or kind, but understanding of the Truth brings right results.

Mortals believe their needs to be material—money, food, clothes, lands. Christian Science shows, however, that our primary need is to recognize the ideas God gives us, and to use them. When rightly used, they supply all our human needs. Thus, honesty is a true quality, but if one is thinking only of acquiring material things, honesty may for a time be lost sight of. And if men are dishonest, they can stop being so. They can learn honesty if they will. Likewise, the irritable, complaining, or unkind person can become gentle, unselfish, loving, and kind, if he will but turn to the truth of being, and see that man, God's image, eternally expresses the divine qualities of God. God maintains His creation, and His ever-present supply of spiritual ideas is never withheld.

What a wonderful blessing, then, is Christian Science, which comes like a gentle angel to the troubled consciousness, and turns it to the contemplation of things good, and peaceful, and immortal. Jeremiah voiced God's promise (Jeremiah 29:11, 13): "For I know the thoughts that I think toward you, saith the Lord, thoughts of peace, and not of evil, to give you an expected end. . . . And ye shall seek me, and find me, when ye shall search for me with all your heart."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

DIOS SUPLE A NUESTRAS NECESIDADES

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

SI LOS hombres parecen sufrir necesidad, es porque aceptan como real el error de la limitación. En el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy escribe (p. 201): "No podemos llenar recipientes que ya están llenos. Estos tienen que vaciarse primero." Para lograr un abastecimiento abundante, hay que tener cuidado de no entretener pensamientos que pudieran restringir o limitar nuestra provisión, como por ejemplo pensamientos de ansiedad, temor o desaliento.

En DEUTERONOMIO leemos (1:21): "Jehová tu Dios pone delante de tu rostro la tierra [prometida]: sube, toma posesión, . . . no temas, ni te amedrentes." ¿No representa esta "tierra" metafóricamente la conciencia a la semejanza de Dios que siempre conoce la paz y la abundancia? ¿No es éste el sitio donde nos despojamos de un sentido personal y erróneo de responsabilidad, y aprendemos a confiar en Dios?

Tenemos que comprender la naturaleza de nuestras necesidades verdaderas. Dios, la Mente divina, nos provee de ideas espirituales iluminadoras, que nos son dadas imparcial y universalmente; y en la proporción que las albergamos, éstas proveen a nuestras necesidades humanas.

En otras palabras, cualidades tales como la integridad, la justicia, la diligencia y otras parecidas son los elementos del éxito. Estas, juntamente con las cualidades de sabiduría, de bondad y de amor, hacen a un hombre semejante a Dios. Y ¿sería posible que el hombre a la semejanza de Dios no tuviera éxito o que le faltase alguna cosa buena?

Cuando entendemos así que el abastecimiento es cosa esencialmente espiritual, podemos experimentar éxito y abundancia aquí y ahora mismo. En la medida en que reflejamos conscientemente las ideas espirituales de la Mente divina, éstas nos guían a encontrar empleo o negocios y todo lo que sea necesario para una manera de vivir recta, feliz y próspera.

Pero no podemos asumir la actitud de que al fin y al cabo el mal se convertirá en bien y que la escasez se convertirá en abundancia sin ningun esfuerzo de nuestra parte. Tenemos que hacer uso de las ideas de Dios. Ser a la semejanza de Dios, tal como Jesús lo era, no quiere decir necesariamente que no tenemos problemas que resolver. Más bien quiere decir que a medida que nos acerquemos a la demostración de aquella semejanza a Dios, sabremos cómo hay que resolver los problemas humanos, en vez de sentirnos agobiados por ellos. Tenemos que aplicar las ideas de Dios a todo problema, si queremos deshacer nuestro pensamiento del error o del mal.

Puesto que Dios nos imparte sólo ideas verdaderas y estas ideas nos dan nuestro abastecimiento diario, podemos comprender lo inútil que sería pedir cosas materiales. Sean las que fueren nuestras necesidades, estas ideas verdaderas proveerán lo que haga falta. Tenemos que orar ferviente e importunamente para que estas ideas nos sean reveladas a medida que nos hagan falta. Tal vez tengamos que aprender más prudencia en nuestros gastos. O quizás nuestro servicio a los demás nos traiga aumento en nuestros recursos. Cualquiera que sea nuestra necesidad, si con toda sinceridad buscamos la ayuda de Dios, El nos dará la inspiración que nos proveerá de lo que necesitamos.

Algunas veces nuestras oraciones toman la forma de deseos. Cuántas veces se oye decir,—o tal vez lo digamos nosotros mismos,—"Quisiera ser más amable" o "Quisiera ser más caritativo en mi juicio de los demás" u otras cosas parecidas. Supongamos que uno fuese un profesor de música y alguien viniera a decirle: "¡Cuánto quisiera poder tocar el piano!" ¿No sería su contestación natural: "Puede Ud. hacerlo, si está dispuesto a estudiar y practicar"?

Dios, la Mente divina, da a todo el que busque Su dirección la idea de la economía verdadera y del amor para su prójimo. Dios ya nos ha provisto de Sus ideas, lo que hace falta es que las apliquemos; y la oración de deseos sinceros nos ayuda a hacerlo. Es claro que el deseo solo no nos puede hacer más amables, caritativos y bondadosos; pero el entendimiento de la Verdad producirá los resultados anhelados.

Los mortales creen que sus necesidades son materiales,—dinero, alimento, vestido, hacienda. La Ciencia Cristiana nos enseña, sin embargo, que nuestra necesidad primaria es reconocer las ideas que Dios nos da y utilizarlas. Cuando se apliquen correctamente, ellas nos proveerán de todo lo que necesitemos. Así la honradez es una cualidad de Dios, mas si uno está pensando sólo en cosas materiales y trata de adquirir éstas, la honradez tal vez pueda perderse temporalmente de vista. Pero si los hombres viven sin honradez, pueden salir de tal estado,—pueden aprender a ser honrados, si quieren. Así la persona irritable, quejumbrosa y brusca puede aprender a ser afable, altruísta, amable y bondadosa, si sólo quiere volverse a la verdad de la existencia y comprender que el hombre, la semejanza de Dios, expresa sempiternamente las cualidades divinas. Dios mantiene Su creación, y Su provisión siempre presente de ideas espirituales, está siempre a nuestro alcance.

Qué bendición tan maravillosa es pues la Ciencia Cristiana, que viene cual angel gentil a la conciencia humana atribulada y la dirige a la contemplación de cosas buenas, pacíficas e inmortales. Jeremías expresa la promesa de Dios (29:11, 13): "Porque yo sé los pensamientos que tengo acerca de vosotros, dice Jehová, pensamientos de paz, y no de mal, para daros el fin que esperáis. . . . Me buscaréis y hallaréis, porque me buscaréis de todo vuestro corazón."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Return

AND now suddenly the sun
and the warm spongy loam steaming
under the white fire of dogwood blossoms,
a plum colored haze on the hills,
the smoldering flame of violets running down
to the creek,
somewhere a thrush rippling a cadenza of
flute notes
and the sharp sweet smell of burning brush in
the air:
it can only mean that April is come again.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

The Scrapbook Screen

IT WAS a heavy, threefold screen, its canvas frame covered with thick black paper, heavily glazed, and so making a perfect background for a whole world of pictures and "scraps": every size and shape, every color and subject, all beloved of children. My grandmother had made it; and, on her marriage, it had accompanied my mother to her new home, later to be the joy of her children. Early Victorian, crude perhaps, it still holds a dearer place in my heart than the loveliest Coromandel ever could.

It is always associated in my mind with the bright glow of the nursery fire, when, half-awake half-asleep, I lay, and from the sheltering warmth of my blankets watched the flickering flames light up first one, then another favorite.

Our house was an old one, with long draughty passages; so on cold nights the big screen was placed near my bed, to keep out the gusts of wind which shook and rattled the windows and fanned the rugs by the door.

Hundreds of little pictures covered the black shiny surface of the screen; there seemed no end to them. When the picture gallery grew too familiar, there was always another side to turn to view. Robins on frosted boughs: beautiful roses (my Grandmother appeared to have liked moss roses best); children, driving in sledges or pelting one another with snowballs, children haymaking or racing down grassy slopes; dogs and cats and a whole army of birds; ships in full sail, and tigers burning brightly in the middle of well-grassed jungles—they were all there on the screen. I was secretly glad that, in the picture of Red Riding Hood, there was no wolf.

Looking back at the scrapbook screen, it is hard to say why certain of the pictures appealed to me so strongly. A pretty little girl in poke bonnet and fur-trimmed pelisse I remember because of the enormous muff she carried. I, too, had a muff, but it was a paltry affair by the side of this scrapbook child's; and it was one of my ambitions to own a muff of like impressive proportions. On the other side was a picture of five little girls, in a holly trimmed hall grouped round the foot of the staircase, where a white-clad nurse was standing holding in her arms a bundle. One child, more daring than the rest, was drawing the shawl away from the new baby which rested in Nurse's arms. I remember this picture—so sweetly dated, its little girls wearing tiny bustles and "waterfall" hair—as giving me a supreme sense of satisfaction.

But why John Bunyan, depicted sitting gloomily in Bedford Jail, should have appealed so warmly to me, I am at a loss to understand! Dressed in black, with broad white cuff-bands and a turn-down collar which gave him a strange resemblance to Little Lord Fauntleroy, Bunyan gazed out from a background of dingy browns and hideous green. On his right, in a small circular picture, was Christian toiling up the Hill of Difficulty, wallet on shoulders, staff in hand, smiling rather smugly. There was something in the stout Pilgrim's expression, however, which gave me great comfort. I felt sure that, when Christian reached the top, he would somehow manage to extricate poor Mr. Bunyan from his uncomfortable position and take him with him to the Delectable Mountains, even to Castle Glorious.

E. D.

Passing Through the Rigolets

THERE emerged from the darkness of Bayou Sauvage into the prairie-bordered waters of Chef Menteur, while the morning star was still luminous in the sky above and in the water below, and only the practised eye could detect the first glimmer of day, a small, stanch, single-masted, broad and very light-draught boat, whose innocent character, primarily indicated in its coat of many colors,—the hull being yellow below the water line and white above, with tasteful stripings of blue and red,—was further accentuated by the peaceful name of *Pique-en-terre* (the Sandpiper).

She seemed, too, as she entered the Chef Menteur, as if she would have liked to turn southward; but the wind did not permit this, and in a moment more the water was rippling after her swift rudder, as she glided away in the direction of Pointe Aux Herbes. But when she had left behind her the mouth of the passage, she changed her course and, leaving the Pointe on her left, bore down toward Petites Coquilles, obviously bent upon passing through the Rigolets.

We know not how to describe the joyousness of the effect when at length one leaves behind him the shadow and gloom of the swamp, and there bursts upon his sight the widespread, flower-decked, bird-haunted prairies of Lake Catherine. The inside and outside of a prison scarcely furnish a greater contrast; and on this fair August morning the contrast was at its strongest. The day broke across a glad expanse of cool and fragrant green, silver-laced with a network of crisp salt pools and passes, lakes, bayous and lagoons, that gave a good smell, the inspiring odor of interclasped sea and shore. . . . Watery acres hid under crisp-growing greenth starred with pond-lilies and rippled by water-fowl; broad stretches of high grass, with thousands of ecstatic wings palpitating above them; hundreds of thousands of white and pink mallows clapping their hands in voiceless rapture, and that amazon queen of the wild flowers, the morning-glory, stretching her myriad lines, lifting up the trumpet and waving her colors, white, azure and pink, with lacings of spider's web, heavy with pearls and diamonds—the gifts of the summer night. . . .

But the sun is getting high; Petites Coquilles has been passed and left astern, the eastern end of Las Conchas is on the after-larboard-quarter, the briny waters of Lake Borgne flash far and wide their dazzling white and blue, and, as the little boat issues from the deep channel of the Rigolets, the white-armed waves catch her and toss her like a merry babe. A triumph for the helmsman. . . . Would any one hereafter dispute with him on the subject of Louisiana sea-coast navigation? He knew every pass and piece of water like A. B. C. and could tell, faster, much faster than he could repeat the multiplication table (upon which he was a little slow and doubtful), the amount of water in each at ebb tide—Pass Jean or Petit Pass, Unknown Pass, Petit Rigolet, Chef Menteur.—From "The Grandissimes," by GEORGE W. CABLE.

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Jacobus Names Six Members Of Ryder Cup Team

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—The scramble is on.

As President George Jacobus of the Professional Golfers' Association today named six members of the United States Ryder cup team which will meet the British at Southport, England, June 29 and 30, the other eligible and hopeful candidates began tuning their strokes for the remaining links test which will decide the winners of the four vacant places.

Definitely allotted posts on the American squad, in addition to nonplaying Captain Walter Hagen, are Gene Sarazen, veteran of all five previous cup clashes; Denny Shute, P. G. A. champion; Tony Manero, U. S. open champion; Horton Smith, the putting paragon; Henry Picard and Johnny Revolta.

Jacobus announced their names after a conference with Ed Dudley, chairman of the P. G. A. tournament committee. The committee, which also includes Leo Diegel, Clarence Clark, Olin Dutra and Frank Walsh, met during the recent Augusta tournament.

A new method will be employed in picking the four remaining team members. A group of at least 12 candidates will be named after the sectional qualifying rounds for the P. G. A. championship.

The four players of this group who compile the lowest average during the 36-hole qualifying round for the P. G. A. at Pittsburgh, May 24 to 30, and the 72 holes of the National Open at Oakland Hills, Birmingham, Mich., June 10 to 12, then will fill the vacancies.

Of the six named today, only Smith and Picard have won neither an American nor a British national title. Both, however, have been consistent money-winners. Picard has won $4236.25, Smith $4017.83, since January 1. The biggest money-winner, Harry Cooper, is ineligible for the team since he is not a native American.

Manero, surprise winner of the open at Baltusrol last June, will be a Ryder Cup freshman. Picard and Revolta made their bows at Ridgewood two years ago, winning in foursomes and singles. Shute played in 1931 and 1933, Smith in 1929, 1933 and 1935.

Most prominent among the winter's top-flight campaigners in the race for the four openings are Sam Snead, long-hitting youngster who, in his first major campaign, is fourth in the cash-winning list; Ralph Guldahl, winner of the Radix Cup for low-average score of 71.63 during 1936; Ed Dudley, Paul Runyan, Byron Nelson, recent winner of the Augusta national, and Jimmy Hines.

The Americans will be shooting for their first victory on British soil.

College Baseball Results

Hampden-Sydney 1, Rutgers 0.
Harvard 15, George Washington 3.
Indiana 8, Carleton 0.
Temple 16, Vermont 6.
William & Mary 8, Boston 7.

Forrest G. Towns Will Compete In The Penn Relays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 7—Forrest G. Towns, world's record-holder and Olympic champion, will compete in the 120-yard high hurdle invitation race in the 43d annual University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival, on April 23 and 24 on Franklin Field.

The slender undergraduate at the University of Georgia wired his acceptance of an invitation extended to him by H. Jamison Swarts, director of the games, to meet a selected field of timber toppers.

Regarded by Lawson Robertson and other track experts as the greatest 110-meter or 120-yard high hurdler in the world today, Towns, after a series of victories in sectional and national championship meets, concluded a brilliant campaign last summer by winning the Olympic championship and establishing a new world's record of 14.1s. for the 110-meter event.

Towns won the National Collegiate title in 14.5s., for 110 meters, garnered the Southeastern Conference title for 120 yards in 14.1s., and won the national A. A. U. 110-meter hurdle title in 14.2s., all before he went to Berlin with the Olympic team.

After the Olympic Games Towns won the 120-yard high hurdle in the British Empire-United States games held in London. He was timed in 14.2s. for the event.

Towns established the world's record in his semifinal heat. He won his heat in 14.5s., his semifinal heat in 14.1s., and his final in 14.2s.

In addition to Towns, nine or 11 star hurdlers will compete in the event, in the relays, depending upon the number accepting the invitation to compete.

James Rogers, of Washington and Lee, Southern Conference hurdle champion, has filed his entry for the event. He has a record of better than 14.8s.

Among the other hurdlers expected to participate in the event are John M. Donovan, of Dartmouth, I. C. 4-A. outdoor champion who won the event on Franklin Field last year in 14.8s.; William R. Watson, another Dartmouth timber topper; William G. Rossiter, of Cornell; D. Hughes Cauffman of Pennsylvania, a point scorer in the hurdles in the recent I. C. 4-A. championships; Thomas E. McFarland, of Boston College, and Charles Y. Neff, of Cornell.

Indiana to Meet B. C.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., April 7 (AP)—Athletic Director Z. G. Clevenger announced last night the Indiana University football team would meet Boston College Nov. 5, 1938. Scheduling of the contest left only one vacancy on the 1938 Indiana card. The schedule: Oct. 1, at Ohio State; Oct. 8, at Illinois; Oct. 15, at Nebraska; Oct. 22, open; Oct. 29, at Wisconsin; Nov. 5, at Boston College; Nov. 12, Iowa, and Nov. 19, at Purdue.

Enters Penn Relays

International

Forrest G. Towns
University of Georgia's Olympic Hurdle Champion

Greenleaf-Lauri Maintain Lead In Billiard Play

World Pocket Billiards Championship Standing

	W.	L.	B.G.	H.R.
Ralph Greenleaf	4	1	10	84
Onofrio Lauri	4	1	5	49
James Caras	3	1	11	52
Erwin Rudolph	3	2	11	49
Marcel Camp	4	3	15	43
Andrew Ponzi	2	2	9	71
Fay Gainer	3	3	29	43
William Mosconi	2	3	11	78
Bennie Allen	2	3	8	54
Irving Crane	2	3	18	35
Charles Seaback	2	4	15	43
Joseph Diehl	1	6	22	51

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 7 — Ralph Greenleaf and Onofrio Lauri maintained their positions at the top of the standing in the world pocket billiards championship at the Ponzi Academy, as the halfway mark approached yesterday, with the defending champion, James Caras, also possessing only a single defeat, so that he can overtake them tonight if he wins, but Erwin Rudolph, who had been tied with them, dropped back as the result of another brilliant victory by the youthful expert, Marcel Camp, and the fourth victory of the day also went to one of the younger generation, when Fay Gainer scored over the veteran Charles Seaback.

Greenleaf swamped Joseph Diehl, 125 to 1, and Lauri scored over Bennie Allen by the score of 125 to 0, and in addition created a new best game record by requiring only five innings to do it. Camp beat Rudolph at 125 to 84 in 17 innings.

In the longest game on record in modern pocket billiards championships, running 49 innings, and requiring more than three hours to play, Fay Gainer, the young Vineland, N. J., player, beat the veteran Charles Seaback, in the first game yesterday afternoon. The score was 125 to 109, and the best runs were 24 for the winner and 31 for Seaback, both coming late in the match.

In the old-style play, Alfredo De Oro and Frank Taberski required the same number of innings, but that was before continuous play was worked out.

But the second game made up for that, when Ralph Greenleaf exhibited his best play to overwhelm Joseph Diehl, 125 to 1, in 10 innings. But for an unfortunate slip in a long shot, when he was at 69 in his second inning, he might have done better, but he had to resort to safety play for a while, and required five innings, before he got started again, with another run of 40, and an unfinished 17 to end it. Diehl was below zero most of the time, but a final run of two, his best, got him on the right side at the finish.

Lauri did not miss a single chance as his old-time strain was totally absent from his play. He went into the lead right at the start, and in spite of efforts by Allen to play safe, the Brooklyn Italian refused to be inveigled into intentional scratch play, and went right ahead with his scoring to run out the game, with a high run of 70. Allen made only a single ball as his best, but lost that on scratches.

Camp was also playing brilliantly, and though Rudolph did his best, the younger player was spotting his shots with skill, playing fast billiards, and several short runs, the best being 41, accounted for his victory. Rudolph's best was 24.

Yanofsky Wins Chess Title

WINNIPEG, April 7 (CP)—Little Abie Yanofsky, a chess sensation at 12, tucked away the Manitoba Chess Championship yesterday beside the Junior title he won last August at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto. Playing against six men, Abie set them back to take the Provincial championship with a one point advantage over Abe Helman, a former Provincial champion. Joe Demers, also a former titleholder, was the only competitor to defeat the Winnipeg Polish boy.

Racers and Tigers Tie

LONDON, April 7 (CP Cable)—Harringay Racers and Brighton Tigers played a 1 to 1 tie last night in the preliminary round of the Coronation Gold Cup series between National League hockey teams. Four other clubs are competing. Racers and Tigers played 30 minutes overtime without breaking the deadlock.

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Senators picked to win American League pennant in eighth annual Associated Press poll.

College Lacrosse Result

Harvard 11, Penn State 1.

College Rugby Result

Bermuda U. S. 6, Princeton 3.

College Tennis Result

North Carolina 8, Harvard 1.

Duke University Plans Big Entry For Penn Relays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 7—Duke University, track and field champions of the Southern Conference and of the North Carolina State Conference, will make a strong bid for recognition in this section of the country by entering three relay teams and a group of individuals in the forty-third annual University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival on April 23 and 24, on Franklin Field.

Carl Voyles, coach of the Blue and White, plans to start teams in both sprint relays, the quarter and half-mile, and in the one-mile championship event. In the latter event the outstanding teams in the East and Middle West will compete against Duke.

In Harry Woodard, Duke has one of the best sprinters in the South. Last spring in the State meet he was clocked in 9.8s. for the century. A teammate, Mason Shehan, has been timed in under 10s. Along with John Johnston and Herbert Reanis, Woodard and Shehan will form the two sprint teams.

The one-mile combination will have John Johnston, Harold Johnson, Charles Pruitt and Judson George carrying the baton against such teams as Manhattan, Georgetown, Princeton and a number of other quartets that have been timed under 3m. 22s. indoors.

In the special events, Coach Voyles has entered John Karrakash, who has a mark of 200 feet in the javelin throw; Charles Fischer, Southern Conference champion in the shot-put; Harry Sullivan, in the javelin throw; Hillman Myers, in the high jump and broad jump, in which he scored in the Conference meet; Hubert Hanes, in the broad jump, in which he finished third in the championships, and Hubert Moore, in the pole vault.

Not since 1932, when Harry Fulmer won the broad jump championship, has Duke registered a first place in the Relay Carnival. With such an array of point-getters as are entered this year, the Blue and White may go back to Durham with more than one title.

Mrs. Page Wins Mid-South Tourney

SOUTHERN PINES, N. C., April 7 (AP)—Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page, of Chapel Hill, won her second golf championship of the spring season yesterday by scoring an easy victory in the annual mid-South tourney with a sub-par 78-79—157 for the 36-hole medal play event. Last week she won the North and South at Pinehurst.

Six strokes back, with an 82-81—163, came 19-year-old Virginia Guilfoil, the vivacious Syracuse, N. Y., university sophomore, who carried Mrs. Page to the 18th hole in the North and South final.

Alliene Hoover, of Thomasville, N. C., finished third with 84-84—168, while in fourth place was Mrs. Karl Scheidt, Norristown, Pa., with 82-88—170. Mrs. Scheidt tied Miss Guilfoil for second in Monday's 18-hole round, but green troubles beset her yesterday and she could not hold the pace.

Mrs. A. F. Duckett, of Durham, with 176, and Mary Kuhn, of Aspinwall, Pa., with 178, were the only other players to break 180.

Mrs. Page's winning score was nine strokes below women's par, 83-83—166, but was three strokes short of the record for the event set by Maureen Orcutt who won it in 1930 with a 154. It equaled, however, the second best stroke, made by Virginia Van Wie, of Chicago, in winning the title in 1931.

Hunter Leads Field In Qualifying Rounds

PINEHURST, N. C., April 7 (AP)—James T. Hunter, veteran golfer of North Adams, Mass., led a field of 32 into the first round of match play in the north and south amateur tourney by shooting a fine 71 in the qualifying round here yesterday to win the medal from a field of 171.

A stroke behind Hunter came Henry Poe, long-driving star from Durham who made his mark as a Duke University linksman. His 72 was a shot better than the score of Jack Munger, the Texas star from Dallas, who held third place.

Grouped at 74 were George T. Dunlap Jr., of New York, five times winner of the north and south who is again defending the title, Carl Dann Jr., of Orlando, Fla., and Frank Strafaci, of Brooklyn, diminutive golfer who first gained renown by winning the National Public Links championship.

Dunlap, the national titleholder in 1933, fell below the form that enabled him to shoot a 70 Monday before the qualifying round was canceled as a result of a torrential thunder shower. His woods gave him trouble at intervals during yesterday's 18 holes.

Keres Chess Winner

MARGATE, Eng., April 7 (AP)—Paul Keres of Estonia, one of the four winners in the sixth round, took the lead yesterday in the international chess masters tournament here. A draw between Reuben Fine, New York, and C. H. O'D. Alexander of London relegated the American to second place. Other winners were Dr. Alexander Alekhine, France; Miss Vera Menchik, Czechoslovakia, and P. S. Milner-Barry, England.

Yankees Release Three

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—The New York Yankees yesterday announced the release on option to Oakland of the Pacific Coast League of Outfielder Ernest Koy, Pitcher James Tobin and Catcher William Baker. Tobin was with Oakland last year while Koy and Baker played with Newark, the Yankees' International League farm.

Pacific Coast League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Seattle	3	1	.750
Los Angeles	2	2	.500
Missions	2	2	.500
Portland	2	2	.500
Sacramento	2	2	.500
San Francisco	2	2	.500
San Diego	2	2	.500
Oakland	1	3	.250

Results April 6

Sacramento 9, Los Angeles 1.
San Diego 3, Missions 2.
Seattle 10, Oakland 1.
San Francisco 7, Portland 8.

And Talking of . . . Wrestling

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A Heavy Day

LONDON—"Well, that's a very heavy day ended," said Percy Longhurst, honorary secretary of the English National Amateur Wrestling Association, with a relieved sigh, as we went away together in a taxi-cab from the 1937 championship meeting at the Lambeth Baths here. And I could not help thinking that Paddy Lyons probably took precisely the same view.

Paddy, you see, was defeated in the heavyweight final. A bare statement which conveys no idea of what he was up against. He was up against 22 stones 10 pounds (or 318 pounds if you prefer it that way) of Scottish manhood. Much too close up against it to be in any sense comfortable. At times in his bout with A. Dudgeon, he must have felt as if he were trying to uproot one of the major monoliths at Stonehenge. That is if his fancy goes so far as to imagine one of those prehistoric columns padded out with cushions to present a Falstaffian contour.

One of the few redeeming features of Dudgeon as an opponent in a wrestling match is that he is amply upholstered. He has the build of many Continental weight-lifters I have seen—a certain bay-window effect which represents a handsome contribution to his body weight, but is far from iron hard. Dudgeon, I am told, has tried to modify his personal architecture by running and skipping and other nimble-footed diversions. So far, however, he has not been successful.

Now Dudgeon does not rank as an exceptionally clever exponent of catch-as-catch-can wrestling, as we saw when he was neatly folded up by a 196-pound Canadian in the Empire Games of 1934 here. But he is too weighty a problem for all his British contemporaries. With the wisdom that comes so fluently after the event, Paddy Lyons probably wonders now why he did not direct his campaign at Dudgeon's feet, or, at any rate, some section below his point of balance.

Marks—And How to Get Them

In the heat of the contest Lyons essayed a much harder job. He closed with his mammoth adversary and at one proud moment lifted him clear of the ground. But the law of gravity still held good and Dudgeon came safely down feet first. Then he returned the compliment. The sequel this time was rather different, for the pair crashed to the mat with Scotland on top of England, just like it shows on the maps.

Lyons must have thought that the roof of the building had fallen in. And while he was trying to piece his recollections into a connected narrative, he was turned upon his back so that his two shoulders touched the ground. This experience cost Lyons three bad marks—a reference not to the physical effects of his contact with the mat, but to the system of deciding the competition.

The whole business turns on bad marks which are awarded like this:

0—For winning a bout by a fall.
1—For winning a bout on points.
2—For losing a bout on points, the officials' verdict not being unanimous.
3—For losing a bout by a fall or on points with the officials in complete agreement.

When your total of marks exceeds four you can dress quietly and go away for a sandwich. Your day's work is done. You are out. Here's how all the bad marks went, so far as the winners and runners-up of the 1937 championships are concerned:

Flyweight (112 lbs. and under)—B. Hardy, 3; R. Gorton, 4.
Bantamweight (123 lbs. and under)—R. Cazaux 2; R. Taylor, 6.
Featherweight (134 lbs. and under)—J. W. Taylor, 0; W. J. Wyeth, 3.
Lightweight (145 lbs. and under)—A. Thompson, 1; H. Jones, 4.
Welterweight (158 lbs. and under)—W. Fox, 0; C. Morris, 6.
Middleweight (174 lbs. and under)—L. H. A. Jeffers, 0; S. Dowsett, 3.
Light heavyweight (191 lbs. and under)—T. Ward, 0; J. W. T. Gadsden, 3.
Heavyweight (any weight)—A. Dudgeon, 0; P. Lyons, 3.

All the victors were folk from the North, excepting two London policemen, Jeffers and Ward. Dudgeon, as I have said before, is a Scotsman, —there was quite a strong force from over the Border, kilts aswing, tartans ablaze—Hardy, Cazaux, Taylor and Thompson are all tough Yorkshiremen, and Fox is an equally tough Lancastrian.

"And tell me, Percy," I said, as we passed the battlings of these gentlemen under review, "is the national standard of wrestling in Britain going up, or going down—or traveling sideways?" "Alas," replied Longhurst, "the steady increase in the quantity of talent since the World War has not been matched by a corresponding advance in quality." To appreciate the ring of sorrow in his voice you need to know what wrestling has meant to Percy, and Percy to wrestling, since the abuse of professionalism brought this ancient and arduous pastime very near oblivion some 25 or 30 years ago.

Longhurst has had a guiding hand on wrestling affairs since the National Amateur Wrestling Association was formed in 1904. He has stood by the game while it was down in the dumps and spared no effort—with a handful of other irrepressible enthusiasts—to bring it back into well-respected standing as a national sport. For a long time he was honorary secretary of the International Amateur Wrestling Federation, supreme controlling body of the sport, and he has functioned as a judge in international competitions beyond counting.

I remember that at Los Angeles in 1932 one of the local newspapers hailed Percy as an Olympic record-holder—the only official wearing a celluloid collar.

That shows you must not always believe what you read in the papers. For I can testify that Percy's collar, though distinctive in its general layout, was of the purest linen. And, for diverting the force of a kick in the neck from a suddenly inverted wrestler, it was without a rival in the wardrobes of the judges from a score of nations. When I showed him the newspaper clipping as we sat in my room at the New Rosslyn Hotel, he laughed loud enough to be heard in Beverley Hills. For in international sport

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says:

Drawn by John A. May

"A sense of humor is of the first importance."

Iannicelli to Defend Squash Title Tomorrow

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 7—Thomas Iannicelli of Short Hills, defending champion, and Rowland Dufton, veteran coach of the New York Athletic Club, made short work of their opponents to enter the final round of the national open squash tennis championship at the Shelton Club last night, and will meet tomorrow for the title.

Iannicelli disposed of the veteran James T. Reid, coach of Crescent Athletic Club, 15—7, 15—7, 15—1, while Dufton was even more severe on young Edward Standing, assistant at Yale Club, who advanced through the default of Harry F. Wolf, national champion, the score being 15—1, 15—1, 15—5. G. E. T.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

Washington (A) 5, Detroit (A) 0.
Chicago (N) 9, Chicago (A) 2.
Cleveland (A) 8, New York (N) 7.
St. Louis (A) 11, Kansas City (AA) 3.
New York (A) 14, Dallas (T) 4.
Philadelphia (A) 2, Longview (ET) 0.
Louisville (AA) 6, Toronto (I) 3.
New Orleans (SA) 11, Jersey City (I) 5.
Newark (I) 6, Sebring (Fla.) Firemen 0.

Rangers Smear Detroit 5 to 1 In First Game

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—Many slogans have been written in tribute to underdogs who refused to believe the situation. Today Manager Lester Patrick of the New York Rangers, winners of five straight games in their quest for the National Hockey League's Stanley Cup, has composed a new one.

"A dangerous goal on every stick," was the frog-voiced, gray-haired ice maestro's tribute to his lads in Broadway blue who gave the cup-defending Detroit Red Wings a 5-1 pasting. That triumph gave the Rangers the big "first game" edge in this three-out-of-five series for hockey's world championship.

For the Patrick family in particular, and the 16,000-odd fans who jammed Madison Square Garden in general, last night was a gala occasion. Father Lester directed the strategy of the winners, son Lynn came through with two of the winning goals.

There was, in fact, only one little fly in the Ranger ointment as they prepared to entrain today for Detroit, where the balance of the series will be contested. That was the lone Detroit goal, scored in the closing minutes of the final period to rob Goalie Dave Kerr of the shutout that would have been his fourth in five games.

The Ranger spirit was best expressed by Manager Patrick when he said that "I refuse to worry unless Detroit can win the next two games." On the Red Wing side of the fence, Manager Jack Adams, beefy director of Detroit destinies, refused to concede anything beyond the fact that the Rangers, for one night at least, had been the better team.

Goalie Norm Smith, who hurt his left arm 10 days ago in a game with the Montreal Canadiens, played through only the first period, when Butch Keeling, Patrick, and Joe Cooper scored the goals that gave the Blueshirts enough to win. Then he was withdrawn to conserve his energies. But he expects to be in uniform and form again tomorrow night on his home ice.

Cooper's goal, incidentally, was his first since he came up from the Rangers' Philadelphia farm last season. The other Blueshirt tally was chalked up by Frank Boucher.

Pro Golfers Seek Last Prize Money Of Touring Season

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 7 (AP)—Golf's touring professionals came to the end of the winter trail yesterday, the $5000 tournament of the Gardens.

Seeking the last prize money before the best-up between now and the National P. G. A. tournament, around 30 salaried players and 10 amateurs entered for the 72-hole firing that started today and continues through Saturday.

The traveling troupe came here from the Augusta National tournament, but missing from the ranks was that slender Swede from Reading, Penna., Byron Nelson who blazed home to nose out Ralph Guldahl of St. Louis for the $1500 in cash.

Playing in a warm-up pro-amateur competition yesterday afternoon, Dapper Gene Sarazen, the golfing farmer from Brookfield Center, Conn., paired with Joseph Cannon, of Charleston to win the best ball affair with a net of 64, seven strokes under par.

Gene turned in a fine 33-34—67, four under regulation figures for the well-trapped course, with his own ball, exactly the same card turned in by Bill Mehlhorn of Louisville, Ky.

Since Nelson, the boy who got hot and clamped his "full nelson" on the Augusta field down the stretch, had to get back to his duties at the Pennsylvania Country Club, Guldahl came in for a share of favoritism along with Henry Picard of Hershey, Penna., winner here the last two years.

Guldahl equaled par going out and came back with a two-under 34 for a 69. Paul Runyan of White Plains, N. Y., tuned up with a nice 68 and Long-Knocking Sam Snead of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., had a pair of 35's.

The lanky Picard, former professional at the home course, negotiated the distance in even 70. Jimmy Thomason, of Shawnee-on-Delaware, Penna., fired a 72.

Andy Friar 'Rolls' Into Third Place

NORFOLK, Va., April 7 (AP)—Andy Friar, of the Fall River (Mass.) bowling team, had rolled himself into third place in the all-events division of the tenth annual duck pin bowling congress today.

His score of 429 last night also enabled him to oust E. Cleary, Washington, D. C., from third place in the singles. Friar's all-events total was 1160.

W. E. Powell, Roanoke, Va., held the lead in the singles class with 439 as the tournament moved to the midway point of its second week.

Nell Powell, Charlotte, N. C., had no close competitors as yet in the women's singles with 393. She also led in the all-events for women with 1062.

Astor Clarke and Billy Krauss, Washington, D. C., set up a sensational 809 for the doubles teams to shoot at.

The Northwest Temple five man team of Washington paced the field in that division with 1844. Stone's Stars, Roanoke, Va., were next with 1822.

Charles Hamilton, Richmond, Va., held to the sports writers lead by a safe margin with 348. The best Norfolk sports writers could produce last night was a 296 by Abe Goldblatt.

Grant Beats Lapman

HOUSTON, Texas, April 7 (AP)—Bryan (Bitsy) Grant, seeded favorite to repeat for his River Oaks tennis title, won his third-round match yesterday from Melvin Lapman, University of Texas star, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2. Given a bye and default in the first two rounds, the Atlanta star was playing his first match of the seventh annual tourney.

Where to Dine

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Business and Industry

Nation's Bank Assets Expand Nearly 13 Billions in 4½ Years

Commerce and Finance

West's Wool Clip Is Being Bought At Firm Prices

Weekly Wool Review

Wide activity in the West where Boston dealers are gobbling up the new clip at a rapid rate—both shorn and unshorn—outshadows all other events in the market for wool.

Demand is slackening in Boston, as most mills are fairly well covered for their requirements for some little time, and, paradoxical as it may seem, the lessened business has little apparent effect on the upward inclination of asking prices. But wool is a world-wide commodity, and the basic strength in all markets, plus the lack of any really burdensome stocks, encourages holders to resist all efforts to obtain price concessions.

Domestic Clip Inadequate

Sales in the West include some sizable transactions, with more than 1,000,000 pounds reported booked. The buying extends through Texas, New Mexico, California, Oregon, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah and Nevada. Prices paid vary from the equivalent of 90c to $1, clean, landed Boston.

Total domestic clip is insufficient to meet demands of the United States, which accounts for the closely interwoven links that bind the wool market in this country with primary markets throughout the world. The lack of any large available stocks, therefore, spells continuance of high prices and potential prosperity for the trade. In Australia alone the stocks of wool to be offered for sale up to the end of the season in June are estimated by local wool men at only a little more than 300,000 bales.

Pending arrival of new clip wool on the Boston market, stocks of domestic wool are low. Buyers turn to wools from overseas, on spot in Boston, when forced to buy at all. In all cases, prices are very firm.

Prices Held Firmly

Contracts already placed for wool on the sheep's backs are firmly held at close to $1@1.03 a pound for fine territory wools, scoured. Fine Ohio delaize fleeces are in some call around 44@46c in the grease.

Mills are again advancing the prices of their goods, following wage increases of 10 per cent. Manufacturers who withdrew lines for repricing are again in the market, their price tags showing mark-ups of 5@7½c a yard on worsted suitings, woolens and blended fabrics.

As most business of the season has already been booked, the mills face the probability of aborbing the increased costs of production themselves, thereby cutting down the manufacturing margins still further. In men's wear alone about 50,000,000 yards of unfilled orders are still on manufacturers' books.

Mohair is firm, but demand is limited. Some inquiries are received in the Boston market for sorted mohair, best grades of which are generally held for 75c or more. Sales are reported in Texas at 73c for spring clip adult mohair.

Crude Oil Output Declines in Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Crude oil production in the United States last week on a daily average basis was 3,422,350 barrels, compared to 3,431,300 in the preceding week, a decline of 8950, according to the American Petroleum Institute.

A decline of 15,800 in the daily average output of Texas and a gain of 8200 in Oklahoma were the important changes.

Production was 179,350 barrels more than the calculations of 3,243,000 daily by the Bureau of Mines for April.

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INTEREST BEGINS
APRIL 10

Banking System Now Seen As Based on Fiat Reserves

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Two phrases in the Sunday night announcement of the Open-Market Committee of the Federal Reserve Board seem to be of outstanding, almost historical, significance in the tangled history of credit policies.

First the Committee announced that it would make open-market purchases of government bonds "in such amounts and at such times as may be desirable."

It then referred its decision to a policy announcement of the Federal Reserve Board in January, which declared that the increased reserve requirements would make it possible through open-market operations to effect "such reduction or expansion of member bank reserves as may be deemed in the public interest."

New Concept of Reserves

This reflects an entirely new concept of "reserves" which has imperceptibly crept into use since the war, and particularly since the depression, but which is now, for the first time, officially recognized.

Monetary reserves were originally, as the word is defined in the dictionary, "something kept back or withheld, as for future use; a store; a stock; an extra supply." They were emergency inventories of money, just like the inventories of copper, iron and cotton.

As such, the fluctuations of these reserves had a definite, obvious, and automatic relation to the community's use of money, just as the inventories of commercial staples are related to the community's production and consumption of these commodities.

Hence fluctuation in the monetary reserves had a clear significance for the financial community, because they indicated what the community was doing with its money, in relation to what it could do. If they increased, naturally it meant it would be safe to use more money; if they decreased it meant danger.

Unfortunately, however, these reserves used to consist of a certain commodity, gold, which had a very unpredictable demand. For long periods this demand was far below the supply, and the reserves would pile up. But then, suddenly and unexpectedly, the demand would appear in embarrassing volume.

Reserve Use Unpredictable

The reserves might be likened in theory to an irrigation dam, into which there was a fairly steady flow of water, and from which farmers drew fairly steadily, so that the managers of the dam, and everyone else concerned, could tell by the level of the water in the dam how much water the community could afford to use. But in practice nobody used any water in any volume for long periods, and the level rose steadily. But this was neither reassuring nor informing, because ranchers were in the habit of watching each other closely, and if one drew water heavily, they all would try to draw off into their own private reservoirs, there being not enough even at record levels in the dam for everyone to fill his own tanks and earthworks.

Central bankers faced the problem of spasmodic and unpredictable runs on monetary reserves with two available solutions. One would have been to change the reserves from a commodity like gold, which primarily recommends itself to hoarders, to a commodity like iron or wheat or copper or cotton with a more cool-headed demand. Economists have never seriously considered this, since the time when some of the American colonies made warehouse receipts for certain commodities legal tender, and the arrangement was upset by British creditors who called for their "hot money."

The other solution was attempted in the form of ambitious psychological devices for offsetting or coping with this periodic stampede demand for gold. These included variations of the rediscount rate, open-market operations, warnings, and other central banking makeshifts.

These have now been carried so far that the monetary reserves have only a nominal resemblance to actual reserves in the dictionary sense. They can now be expanded or contracted at will according to the judgment of central banking authorities.

"Fiat" Reserves Now the Basis

The banking legislation of the last five years has carried this to a reductio ad absurdum. Reserves can be increased sharply by central bank purchase of government bonds. They have recently been reduced by about $3,000,000,000 through central bank regulation (in this sense "reserves" means excess reserves, for actual "reserves" can not legally be used as reserves). But they can be increased at will again by various means such as raising of the price of gold.

In short, our banking system is now based on fiat reserves. By fiat they can be decreased, and by fiat they can increased — "in such amounts and at such times as may be desirable," "As may be deemed in the public interest."

Thus the reserves have lost even their most nominal relation to actual industrial capacity commercial habit, or consumer demand. They reflect merely the tone of official thought.

This implication was not lost on the Street this week when the Open Market Committee's announcement was released. This, it was felt, ended all hope that credit management would work both ways, toward restriction as well as toward expansion. All orthodox and old-fashioned signs warned against precisely the action just taken.

Although the Street had been much divided on what the credit authorities actually would do, there was virtually no conflict over what they ought to do,—in the Street's opinion, they ought to have let matters take their course, including bond prices, interest rates, and money-market conditions. This feeling of what ought to be done, in fact, served, as it often does, to blind observers to what was likely to actually be done. Now, in the opinion of the Street, reserves totals will be juggled around indefinitely in accordance with what Washington would like to have them be.

Reserves and Business Unrelated

Meantime, at the other end of the line, Washington appears likely to keep the artificial reserve signals indefinitely at green. But, having severed the last tie between actual commercial conditions and the reserves, Washington is now at a total loss how to re-connect the two so that reserves, the money market, etc., will actually make some commercial sense instead of hanging in the air, unrelated to anything except the hopes and aspirations of the Administration and those who put it in office.

Unquestionably the Administration will operate the credit signals in favor of business expansion as long as it appears necessary in order to eliminate involuntary unemployment. The effort will be to encourage such expansion to take the form of increased employment and higher wages, rather than merely higher prices. The financial and credit Utopia would be one in which prices held steady but employment expanded into a permanent sellers' market for labor, with demand consistently in excess of supply. Under such circumstances credit would have to be "based on" the country's available willing man and womanpower.

It seems a good thing that the former relationship between commercial conditions and the monetary reserves has been hopelessly severed, for this relationship was perennially unsatisfactory and periodically disastrous. But it seems obvious that a new and sounder relationship will have to be established. Reserves will have to mean something again, and the meaning will have to be more obvious and simple, in terms of prices, wages, productive capacity, etc., than it has ever been before. Or else——

U. S. Copper Prices Cut to 16c a Pound

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 7 — Domestic copper prices were reduced 1 cent yesterday by leading producers to 16 cents a pound, following further declines in the price of the metal abroad and a reduction in this country by some custom smelters. The decrease is the first in the domestic price since the beginning of the price advance last summer. Last week the domestic price was advanced ¾ cent a pound to 17 cents, the highest since April, 1930.

Sales of copper abroad were made yesterday around 15.75 cents a pound at the European base ports or almost 2 cents below the high level reached early in March. Most commitments, however, were made between 15.875 and 16.20 cents. At one time the bid price abroad declined to 15.42 cents.

The leading copper fabricating companies reduced their prices to conform to the lower level for the metal. The Central Cable Corporation and the Anaconda Wire and Cable Company lowered the price of bare and magnet wire 1 cent a pound and weatherproof wire ¾ cent. The American Brass Company reduced the prices of its products from ⅝ to 1 cent a pound.

Vanderlips Acquire Reo Motor Interest

NEW YORK (AP)—Frank Vanderlip, Jr., said he and his father, former head of the National City Bank of New York, and a group of eastern capitalists have acquired substantial interest in Reo Motor Car Co., Lansing, Mich., and are prepared to demand representation on the board of directors.

Young Vanderlip said several substantial holders of stock had been approached in advance of the annual shareholders' meeting April 20. Their holdings, together with those of the Vanderlip group, were reported sufficient to give control.

No widespread solicitation of proxies has been undertaken yet, however. Books for recording shareholders preliminary to the meeting will be closed Friday.

The company has 1,800,000 shares of $5-par value stock outstanding.

Ingersoll-Rand Shows Net Income of $6.41 a Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net income from operations in 1936 of the Ingersoll-Rand Company and subsidiaries amounted to $6,402,306 after depreciation, loss on foreign exchange, federal income taxes, write-off of investment in Spanish subsidiary and other charges.

This is equal, after 6 per cent preferred dividend requirements, to $6.41 each on 974,130 shares of no-par common stock, excluding 25,870 held in the treasury. It is stated that no provision was required for surtax on undistributed profits.

In 1935 the company earned $3,560,360, or $3.50 a common share.

Total U. S. Bank Assets Are Placed At $70,114,791,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—As of December 31, 1936, all the banks in the country reported assets totaling $70,114,791,000, an increase of $12,869,660,000 in four and a half years, according to J. F. T. O'Connor, Controller of the Currency.

The figures were regarded as indicative of the extent to which banking had recovered from the conditions that brought about the "banking holiday" of 1933. Another indication of the healthier condition of the banking structure was seen in a substantial decrease in the number of banks. On June 30, 1932, 19,163 banks were engaged in business. By Dec. 31, 1936, 15,705 banks were active, a decrease of 3458 since the middle of 1932.

Reducing Number of Banks

It is being planned by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to reduce the number of banks through consolidation of the weaker institutions with those of substantial business and dividend-paying potentialities. This project is in part responsible for the reduction of 98 banks in the period from June 30 to Dec. 31, 1836. Bank failures have been comparatively few since the FDIC began operations on Jan. 1, 1934.

The trend of banking is shown as follows:

	Number of Banks	Assets
June 30, 1932	19,163	$57,245,131,000
June 30, 1933	14,624	51,301,908,000
June 30, 1934	15,804	56,159,925,000
June 30, 1935	16,053	60,393,057,000
June 30, 1936	15,803	67,198,581,000
Dec 31, 1936	15,705	70,114,791,000

The Controller's statement was the first issued for a calendar year-operating at the end of the year, end. It showed that of all banks operating at the end of the year, 5331, with assets of $31,070,441,000, were national institutions and 10,374 were state commercial, loan and trust companies, stock savings, mutual savings and private banks. These banks had assets of $39,044,350,000 on Dec. 31. In this class were 9683 state commercial banks with assets of $26,730,239,000; 565 mutual savings banks with assets of $11,573,781,000, and 126 private banks with assets of $740,330,000.

June 30, 1936, comparative figures were: National banks, 5374, with assets of $29,702,839,000; all other banks, 10,429, with assets of $37,495,742,000, including 9732 state commercial banks with assets of $25,355,515,000, 566 mutual savings banks with assets of $11,409,056,000 and 131 private banks with assets of $731,171,000.

Loans Rise Slightly

There were only small increases in loans of the banks between June 30 and Dec. 31, 1936. At the end of the year there were outstanding loans of $8,582,645,600 on real estate, compared with $8,515,708,000 on June 30. Other loans, including rediscounts on Dec. 31, amounted to $13,007,539,000, against $12,313,479,000 on June 30.

Government securities held by all the banks totaled $17,421,197,000 on Dec. 31, compared with $17,358,200,000 on June 30. Other bonds and securities held on Dec. 31 amounted to $10,771,647,000, compared with $10,501,333,000 on June 30.

There was an increase in total deposits of all banks in the six months ended on December 31. At that time deposits amounted to $61,125,925,000, compared with $58,330,815,000 on June 30.

Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships and corporations on December 31 were $24,709,577,000, compared with $22,461,996,000 on June 30; time deposits, $23,925,149,000, compared with $23,446,681,000; state, county and municipal deposits, $3,367,755,000, compared with $3,342,848,000; United States Government and postal savings, $1,124,396,000, compared with $1,346,116,000; deposits of other banks, $7,064,002,000, compared with $6,905,794,000, and certified and cashiers' checks, cash letters of credits, etc., $935,046,000, compared with $833,788,000. In the June figure was listed also $2,592,000 in unclassified deposits.

Surplus funds of all banks on December 31 amounted to $3,734,269,000, compared with $3,408,418,000.

Power Output Up 15 P. C. Over 1936

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—Electric power production showed its first important week-to-week decline thus far this year in the week ended April 3, but continued substantially ahead of output a year ago.

Strikes in the industrialized Middle West and higher temperatures in various parts of the country than are normally experienced this early in spring were among other factors working for a lowered output, power circles said.

The Edison Electric Institute reported output for the United States totaled 2,146,959,000 kilowatt hours, a decline of 2.4 per cent from 2,200,143,000 the previous week. The increase over production of 1,867,093,000 kilowatt hours in the same period last year was 15 per cent. In the preceding week the increase over the 1936 comparative was 18.1 per cent.

Several sections of the country reflected the lowered output by narrowed gains over a year ago. Percentage increases over the 1936 comparative for the major geographic regions were: New England 17.4; Middle Atlantic 8.7; Central Industrial 16.8; West Central 6.9; Southern States 7.9; Rocky Mountain 32.7; Pacific Coast 2.

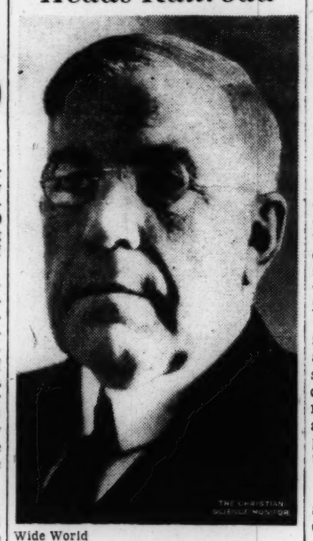
Hardware Business At New High Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—March ended with retail hardware store sales, at least in the cities, at a new high level for the year, helped by an early Easter season, says Hardware Age.

Throughout the entire country, at the present time, there is a rush on outdoor goods, particularly farm and garden items, hand tools, baseball goods, roller skates, bicycles, velocipedes and wagons.

Heads Railroad



Wide World

George A. Tomlinson

Elected Chairman of the Missouri Pacific Railroad

George Tomlinson Elected Chairman Missouri Pacific

CLEVELAND (AP)—George A. Tomlinson, 68-year-old shipper and a prominent figure in the railroad empire amassed by the Van Sweringen brothers, was elected chairman of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, to succeed the late O. P. Van Sweringen.

Mr. Tomlinson was also named chairman of the board of the Gulf Coast Lines, a subsidiary of Missouri Pacific, which also was headed by O. P. Van Sweringen until his passing on last November. Mr. Tomlinson had served as a director of both roads.

Missouri Pacific was an important link in the great transportation network put together by the late brothers, O. P. and M. J. Van Sweringen.

Mr. Tomlinson became an important part of the Van Sweringen operations in 1935 when, with G. A. Ball of Muncie, Ind., he put up money which enabled the brothers, through Midamerica Corporaton, to regain the securities which controlled their railroad empire.

Midamerica, financed by Mr. Ball and Mr. Tomlinson, acquired the securities at a New York auction. Since then Mr. Ball has purchased most of Tomlinson's interest in the corporation.

RCA First Quarter Earnings Are 10 P. C. Above 1936 Period

NEW YORK (AP) — Preliminary estimates indicate business of Radio Corp of America and its subsidiaries for the first quarter of 1937 was 10 per cent better than for the like period of 1936, David Sarnoff, president, told stockholders at the annual meeting.

Net profit after all deductions, he said, would amount to $2,200,000, equal after preferred dividend requirements, to 10 cents a share on the common stock, compared with $1,280,000, or a deficit of approximately 1 cent a share, in the first quarter last year.

Mr. Sarnoff said many improvements had resulted from field tests of the company's television system but added that technically, television needs still further development.

He declined to predict when it would be established on a practicable basis, but declared his confidence that in time it would "bring new meaning to the service and business of radio."

Louis D. Gilbert, "America's No. 1 minority stockholder," was on hand to question the management on various phases of its activity. In response to a query as to when a dividend would be declared on the common stock, Sarnoff asserted:

"It will be the happiest day of my connection with this organization when the directors can declare and pay a dividend on the common stock."

As previously reported, the annual report showed net income of $6,155,937, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to 21 cents a share on the common stock. This compared with $5,126,872, or a deficit, after preferred requirements, of 3 cents a share in 1935.

American Smelting Income Continues at High Rate

NEW YORK (AP)—F. H. Brownell, chairman of American Smelting & Refining Company, stated at the annual stockholders' meeting, earnings of the company have continued high thus far in 1937.

Mr. Brownell said January earnings were at the rate of $7.68 a common share per year while the February rate was $9.05, or an average for the first two months of $8.37 a common share.

He added he had reason to believe March earnings would run as high as in February.

Mr. Brownell announced the company's preferred stock would be called as of June 30 at $105 a share plus a $1 dividend.

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Net Asset Worth Of Lehman Stock $149.44 a Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Lehman Corporation reports for the nine months ended March 31 a net asset value of capital stock at market or fair value of investments of $102,866,951, equal to $149.44 each on 688,355 outstanding shares. The computation was made after deducting $5 a share in dividends declared last month.

The net asset value approximated $140.01 a share after deducting an allowance for Federal normal and state taxes and for management compensation, both computed on unrealized appreciation, but without any allowance for Federal excess-profits tax or surtax on undistributed profits.

Profits Increase

For the nine months ended on Sept. 30, last, net profit after all charges, including taxes, operating expenses and provision for management compensation, was $10,949,275, or $15.90 a share, including $10,889,617 net realized profit on investments computed on the basis of average cost. This compares with net profit of $10,336,537 for the fiscal year through June 30, 1936, when the net realized profit on investments was $10,057,890.

On March 31, net unrealized appreciation of assets, based on market or fair values, was $24,320,565, compared with $14,713,152 on June 30, 1936. The computation was made after allowing for Federal normal and state taxes, based on income and management compensation, both computed upon unrealized appreciation, but without any allowance for Federal excess-profits.

Capital Surplus Rises

There was an increase in capital surplus from $81,338,740 on June 30, 1936, to $81,739,884 on March 31, 1937, while profit and loss deficit was reduced from $17,819,375 to $13,046,403.

As of March 31 cash was $7,150,079, Government securities at cost were $1,677,167, and other short-term securities at cost were $2,000,243. At market values of $10,777,079 on March 31, the quick items together represented 9.9 per cent of gross assets, whereas quick items on Dec. 31 were $5,545,359, or 5.3 per cent of gross assets.

Utilities Appeal To Test Legality Of the Holding Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An appeal has been filed in Federal Court in an effort to reverse Judge Julian W. Mack's opinion upholding the registration provision the Public Utility Act of 1935 by the Electric Bond & Share Company and other public utility company co-defendants, which lost the first round against the Government over the constitutionality of the act.

District Judge Vincent L. Leibell granted permission t oappeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. At the same time, he stayed, pending the appeal, the injunction issued by Judge Mack to restrain the defendants from using the channels of interstate commerce and the mails for business across State lines. The Government, however, has not pressed for compliance, preferring to await final adjudication.

The petition drawn up by Thomas D. Thacher and John F. MacLane, citing errors began with the charge that Judge Mack erred in holding that Sections 4 (a) and 5 of the act "constitute a valid and reasonable regulation of interstate commerce and the mails. They contended that this involved an improper delegation of power by Congress to the Securities and Exchange Commission, which is to administer the act.

Great Britain Decides Against General Low Tariff Agreement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The British Government has decided for the present against joining the "low tariff group" of Northern European states.

This decision is recorded in a statement handed by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister, to an influential deputation which met him at 10 Downing Street recently. This deputation was headed by the Bishop of Bristol. It appealed for the fullest participation by the British Government in efforts to improve international economic relations in the interest of world peace. It also advocated Britain's taking active part in the formation of a "low tariff" international group.

Favors Free Trade

The Government's statement recognizes that the cause of world peace would be promoted by the freer international exchange of goods and services. On the other hand, it says that proposals for the formation of a low tariff group were open to two fundamental objections. "In the first place," the statement says, "the creation of a low tariff group would involve discrimination against non-participating countries and might lead to retaliation and tariff wars. It would involve the disappearance of the general application of most-favored nation treatment, to which the Government attach special importance.

"The political friction which would be created by reprisals and tariff wars is obvious. On the economic side, this country (Britain) conducts a world-wide foreign trade and the advantage of a reduction of import duties on its goods in the countries within the group would be offset by the imposition of increased duties in countries outside the group.

"In the second place, experience goes to show that practical results are not likely to be achieved except by bilateral negotiations. The problem of devising a common formula under which a number of countries could proceed, pari passu, toward the demobilization of these diverse types of trade barriers is one which has hitherto defied all ingenuity. Bilateral negotiations alone have so far led to practical results.

For Bilateral Pacts

"The policy which the Government has followed in recent years has, then, been to negotiate bilateral agreements both with British and with foreign countries. These agreements have resulted in the mutual lowering of barriers to trade; moreover, the benefits of the agreed concessions—and this is an important point—have been extended to other countries generally in virtue of the most-favored-nation clauses of treaties.

"The Government have no doubt that their adoption of this policy has greatly contributed to the development of international trade in recent years."

The British Government, in fact, is not prepared to imperil such advantages as it derives from its ancient claim to be given as favorable commercial treatment as that accorded to others, by those nations with whom it makes contracts. This claim, it holds, could not be maintained if it agreed besides to make any special tariff concessions to a limited number of low tariff countries.

Fixing of Prices On Generators Is Barred by the FTC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Four large electrical manufacturing companies have been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to cease price-fixing with respect to sales of turbine generators, directed eight concerns to halt price-fixing in sales of condensers and dismissed a proceeding against the Heat Exchange Institute.

The four companies were the General Electric Company, the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, the Elliott Company and the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company. They were ordered to "cease and desist" from acting to maintain uniform turbine generator prices, a charge which they admitted in their answers

The eight companies ordered to halt like practices in the sale of condensers were the Westinghouse, Allis-Chalmers and Elliott companies, the Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation, the Foster-Wheeler Corporation, the C. E. Wheeler Manufacturing Company, the Ingersoll-Rand Company and the Ross Heater and Manufacturing Company.

The FTC said the proceeding against the Heat Exchange Institute had been dismissed because the order against the manufacturers of condensers covered the same field.

The fact that the four concerns involved in the turbine generator order all admitted, for the purpose of the proceeding, that the charge of having entered into an arrangement to maintain prices, was held as significant. The commisson's order against them forbids them from selling turbine generators upon uniform performance guarantees where the guarantees are not based upon actual performance, from using the pricing sheets of any of the companies as the pricing sheets of any of the others and from submitting uniform bids.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Sales (est.)	2,200,000
Previous day	1,251,540
1937 vol. to date	166,889,166
1936 vol. to date	190,822,243

Stocks Follow Commodities In General Decline

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—A selling avalanche struck the stock market today and tumbled leading issues as much as 5 or more points.

Steels, motors, coppers and rubbers were in such heavy supply at one time that the ticker tape fell three minutes behind floor dealings. A little support later trimmed down extreme losses slightly and the activity slowed. Near the final hour declines were widely distributed. Transfers were around 2,200,000 shares.

Spurring the downfall was a sharp drop in major commodities, another decline in U. S. Government securities and recurrent, but officially denied, rumors the Treasury was considering lowering its buying price of gold.

Chrysler and General Motors backed away along with Eelectric Auto-Lite and Briggs Manufacturing. Auburn, on the other hand, pushed up a point or so. Reo Motors was resistant on reports a group of eastern capitalists had bougt into this concern.

Steels Lead Retreat

Well up in front of the retreat were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, American Rolling Mill, Republic Steel, Anaconda, Howe Sound, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, U. S. Rubber, Goodrich, Goodyear, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Woolworth, Deere, International Harvester, Douglas Aircraft, St. Joseph Lead, National Lead, Western Union, Texas Corp., Seaboard Oil, Westinghouse, du Pont, Shell Union Oil, Continental Oil, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Baltimore & Ohio, Pullman, Loew's, Johns-Manville, Industrial Rayon and Lone Star Cement.

Grain futures did better after an early backslide, but copper, cotton, rubber, lead, hides, tin and others suffered one of their worst setbacks since the start of the advance.

U. S. Bonds Lower

United States Government obligations were lower today in quiet trading while corporate issues were mixed.

Government bond dealers said there was very little interest on either side of the Treasury market. Moderate declines were registered by the 2½s, the 2¾s of 1954, the 2⅞s and the 3⅛s of 1952.

Notwithstanding Wall Street expectations of good March railroad earnings, carrier liens slid down fractions. Losers were Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, North Western 4¾s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Nickel Plate 4½s and Southern Railway 4s.

Moderate activity in Studebaker shares at a limited gain was accompanied by a jump of about 2 points in the convertible 6s.

Gains of fractions were turned in by Bethlehem Steel 4½s, McKesson & Robbins 5½s and Texas Corp. 3½s. A little lower were Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s and Western Union 5s.

The foreign list was mixed. In demand were Milan 6½s and Japan 6½s. Slightly lower were Colombia 6s and Japan 5½s.

New Clearing House Manager Has Had Wide Experience

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Mr. Edward L. Beck has become manager of the New York Clearing House, succeeding Mr. Clarence E. Bacon, who has retired. The change in management was announced in January and took place on April 1. Mr. Beck was assistant manager of the Clearing House from June, 1936, until last week. Prior to his joining the Clearing House he was in the trust department and personnel and branch supervision for the Bank of the Manhattan Company.

Mr. Beck had been previously with the auditors' firm of Peat, Marwick and Mitchell. He came to New York with the local branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, having served with that bank in Toronto, after previous banking experience in Montreal, and the western provinces, Calgary, Alberta and Saskatchewan. He was born and educated at Oshawa, Ont.

The New York Clearing House commenced operations in 1853. Its membership at present consists of 19 institutions, including five national banks, two state banks and 12 trust companies. The Federal Reserve Bank is a "clearing member." The largest single day's exchanges on record were $3,853,000,000 on Oct. 31, 1929. This morning's exchanges were $680,000,000.

The Clearing House does not deal with the public and rarely enters the news except on such occasions as the 1933 bank moratorium when overwhelming outside influences upset the smooth-running machinery. Ten times in the history of the Clearing House the members have pooled their resources to meet emergencies by the issuance of clearing house certificates.

Stocks in London Decline Sharply

LONDON, April 7 (AP)—Prices on the London Stock Exchange broke sharply today.

Declining commodity prices helped the reaction, which affected mining issues mostly. Anglo-American of South Africa, Consolidated Gold Fields and de Beers were sizable losers.

United States Steel lost almost 3 at $118 and Atchison, Eastman Kodak and New York Central were $2 to $2.50 below yesterday's close.

Retail Food Prices Rise

WASHINGTON (AP)—An advance of 1.1 per cent in retail food prices occurred in the month ended March 16, the Labor Department reported.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	50½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	50½	50	50	—2
80¼	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	3	75	74	74	—2½
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	60	19½	18⅞	18⅞	—1⅝
28⅝	24⅞	Adams-Millis (2)	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	—⅜
36	31½	Addressog (1)	2	31¾	31¾	31¾	—¼
4⅜	3	Advance Rume	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Apr 6
80¼	70½	Air Reduc (1a)	17	70½	69½	70	—½
5¼	3⅝	Air-Way El Ap	9	3⅝	3¼	3¼	—⅜
15¾	13⅞	Alaska Jun (.60a)	33	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	—⅛
5⅜	3⅞	Alleghany	51	4⅜	4	4⅛	—⅛
58¼	43	Alleg pf xw	2	50½	50	50	—1½
59¾	43½	Alleg pf $30 ww	12	52⅛	49	49	—4
59	43¾	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	50	50	50	—4¼
52⅛	41½	Alleg pr pf	2	43¼	42½	42½	—1½
45⅝	36½	Alleg Steel (.40g)	20	41½	39½	39½	—1¾
256½	225	Al Chem & Dye (6)	6	240	238	238	—4
33⅛	25½	Allied Mills (½g)	2	25¾	25½	25½	—1¼
21⅞	16⅛	Allied Strs (.20g)	42	18¼	17¾	17¾	—⅛
85	80¼	Allied St pf (5)	8	81	81	81	
83½	63¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (½g)	46	68⅛	63¾	64¾	—3⅞
39¾	30½	Alpha P Cem (1)	4	32	32	32	+½
8⅞	4⅞	Amal Lea	29	7⅜	6¾	7⅝	—¼
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	5	42	42	42	—5
114⅞	101	Amerada (2)	4	106	101	101	—6
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	4	92	90	90	—2
41⅝	28⅜	Am Bank Note (¼g)	6	28⅝	28	28	—⅜
80¾	60¾	Am Brake Shoe (2)	10	60	58	58	—2¾
121	105⅝	Am Can (4a)	20	108⅞	107	107	—1½
174	153¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	155½	155½	155½	Apr 5
71	56	Am Car & Fdy	3	60½	56½	56½	—5½
104½	92⅝	Am Car &F pf (4g)	2	98	96¾	96¾	—2
90¾	72	Am Chain & Cab (1g)	14	81	79	79	—2⅝
134⅞	115	Am Chain & C pf (5)	2	124	124	123	Mar29
105⅛	100	Am Chicle (4a)	1	100½	100	100	Apr 2
23⅝	13⅜	Am Colortype	5	20	19⅛	19⅛	—⅞
30¾	26⅜	Am Coml Alco	16	28⅜	27½	27½	—2
33⅝	28	Am Crystal Sug (2g)	2	28¼	27¾	27¾	—1¼
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	9	11½	11	11	—½
17	13	Am Europ	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	Apr 5
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	23	10¾	10	10⅛	—½
58⅞	46¼	Am & F P $6 pf	6	50	49	49	—½
68⅞	54	Am & F P $7 pf	3	58⅝	57¼	58¼	—1¼
38½	20¼	Am & F P 2 pf	3	28½	26½	26½	—2½
21	18	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	4	19½	19⅜	19⅜	—¼
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	41	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	—⅝
55¾	37½	Am Hi & L pf (3)	3	48¼	47½	47½	—2⅝
52⅜	46½	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	3	48½	47¾	47¾	—½
4¾	2½	Am Ice	17	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (½g)	2	24½	24	24½	+½
17¾	13⅝	Am Internat	11	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	—⅞
58⅞	43	Am Loco	10	50⅜	47½	47½	—2½
125	114	Am Loco pf	3	114¼	113	113	—1¼
29⅜	22¾	Am M & Fdy (¼g)	24	24⅜	23½	23½	—⅞
13⅝	11	Am M & Met (.30g)	15	11⅛	10¾	10¾	—⅜
68¾	50¼	Am Metal	12	58	55½	55½	—4½
129½	132½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	4	122½	122½	122½	Mar23
16½	11½	Am Pow & Lt	42	12	11½	11½	—⅛
87⅞	66	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	3	68½	68	68	—1½
72½	55⅛	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	5	59⅝	58	58	—1⅜
29½	24¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	74	24⅞	23⅝	24	—⅝
45¼	33⅛	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	176	39	36½	37	—2⅜
36	31	Am Safety Raz (2)	2	31½	31⅜	31⅜	—⅛
29	23⅛	Am Seating	6	25½	24⅛	24⅛	—⅞
105¾	88¼	Am Smelt & R (1½g)	134	91¾	88¾	89½	—3⅜
154	143	Am Smelt pf (7)	2	142⅞	142	142	—3
107	105	Am Smelt 2 pf (6)	5	107⅛	107	107	+¼
67½	60	Am Snuff (3a)	3	60	60	60	—¼
73¼	57½	Am Stl Fdrs (½g)	12	60	59¼	59¼	—1¼
26½	21⅜	Am Stores (2)	2	21	21	21	—⅞
56⅞	47⅝	Am Sugar Ref (2)	3	52	51	51	—1¼
143¾	130	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	133	133	133	Apr 2
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1)	1	21½	21½	21½	—¼
187	168½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	20	171	170	170	—1½
99	78½	Am Tob (5)	2	81	80½	81	+⅛
90⅞	80⅜	Am Tob B (5)	5	83	82¾	82¾	—¼
150½	128½	Am Tob pf (6)	2	135	135	135	Apr 2
20⅛	16	Am Type Fdrs	12	16	15½	15½	—⅝
29½	22⅜	Am Wat Wks (.20g)	32	22⅜	21	21	—1⅜
107	97½	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	97½	97½	97½	Apr 2
14⅜	9⅝	Am Woolen	6	12	11¼	11¼	—½
79	64	Am Wool pf (1k)	15	70½	68⅝	68⅝	—1⅜
1¾	½	Am Wtg P	47	¾	½	⅝	+⅝
9¾	4⅛	Am Wtg P pf	24	4½	4¼	4⅜	
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	108	16	15⅛	15⅜	—¾
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Mar 5
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	9	65	63	63	—2½
69½	52⅛	Anaconda (¼g)	463	58⅛	55¾	56⅛	—3⅞
79	83	Anacon W & C (½g)	2	87	86⅝	86⅝	Apr 6
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—
37½	29	Andes Cop	1	30	30	30	—1
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	5	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	—⅜
46	41	Arch-Dan-M (½g)	2	44	43	43	—1
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	+⅛
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.15g)	206	11⅜	10⅞	11	—½
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	1	96¾	96¾	96¾	Apr 6
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	100	100	100	Mar27
70½	59½	Armstrong Crk (½g)	12	64	62	62¾	—¾
16¼	14	Arnold Const (⅜g)	5	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	—⅜
17⅜	13	Artloom	5	13⅛	13	13	—¼
24¾	19⅛	Asso Dry Gds	22	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—
101	98	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	98	98	98	Apr 5
125	114	Assd D Gd 2pf(1¾k)	3	120	120	120	Mar27
57½	49⅝	Assoc Invest (2)	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	—1⅞
106	99	Assoc Invest pf (5)	1	99	99	99	Apr 5
87⅝	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	31	81	76½	76½	—4½
104	100¼	Atchison pf (5)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	—1¾
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	18	49	47½	47½	—1¾
29	24	Atl G&W I (4)	10	25	25	25	Apr 5
44	37	Atl G&WI pf	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	Apr 2
37	30⅛	Atl Refin (1)	39	33½	32¼	32¼	—1⅜
116½	111	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	112	112	112	Apr 2
18½	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	72	17¾	17½	17½	—¼
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	7	51½	51	51½	—⅛
90	72¼	Atlas Pow (¾g)	2	78⅛	78	78	—3
18¼	14½	Atlas Tack (¼g)	5	15½	15½	15½	Mar29
36¾	28¼	Auburn Auto	53	32⅞	31	31	
9½	7⅛	Aust Nich	6	8	7⅝	8	
9¼	6¾	Aviation Corp	75	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	—¼
		—B—					
11¼	8	Baldwin Loc	33	8¾	8¼	8¼	—⅜
9½	7⅛	Baldwin Loc asd	7	7½	7⅛	7⅛	—⅜
120	86¾	Bald Loc pf	2	110	110	110	Apr 6
120	88½	Bldg Loc pf asd	3	107	105	105	—7⅛
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	226	36¼	34⅜	34⅞	—2
47¾	33⅜	Balt & O pf	15	42	39	39	—2¾
45	41	Bang &Ar (2½)	4	42	41	41	—2
43⅜	35⅞	Barber Co	30	38¼	37	37¼	—1¼
32	25¾	Barker Bros	4	27½	27	27	—2
35¼	26⅛	Barnsdall (1)	46	32½	31	31¼	—⅞
20¼	16⅛	Bayuk Cigar(18¾g)	5	17⅝	17½	17½	—¼
28¾	24⅞	Beatrice Cr (1g)	3	24¾	24¼	24¼	—⅝
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	102½	102½	102½	Mar29
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	112	112	112	Mar30
15¾	13	Belding-Hem (1)	14	13⅛	12¾	12¾	—½
87	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)		86¼	86⅛	86⅛	Mar16
30½	24⅛	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	27	24⅝	23⅝	23¾	—⅞
23¾	20⅛	Benef Ind Ln (.95g)	7	21⅞	21¾	21¾	—¼
62¾	56	Best & Co (2½a)	1	57	57	57	—1¼
105½	73	Beth Stl	197	94	90½	90⅜	—4⅜
20	18⅜	Beth Stl 5pf (1)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	—¼
129½	120¼	Beth Stl pf (7)	1	121	121	121	—¾
69¾	53	Bigelow-San (½g)	2	53½	53½	53½	
38	30	Blk &Decker (½g)	3	31⅜	31	31	—1
29⅞	22¾	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	22	26¾	25½	25½	—4½
49¾	33⅜	Boeing Airpl	54	39⅛	36¾	38¼	—1¾
48⅛	41	Bohn Alum (3)	9	43	41	41⅛	—1⅞
28	26⅛	Borden (1.60)	40	26½	26⅛	26⅛	—⅛
83½	72¼	Borg-Warner (4)	28	80¾	78	78¼	—2⅝
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	6	13	12⅜	12½	—⅜
4½	3⅜	Botany C M A	1	3½	3½	3½	
23¼	16¾	Bdgeport Brass (.60)	16	18½	18	18	—1½
59⅞	45¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	23	48⅞	47⅛	47½	—1
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	5	47½	46	46	+½
47	41¼	Bristol-My (2.40)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	—¼
8	5½	Bklyn & Qu T	75	6	5⅜	5⅜	—½
38½	25⅜	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	5	28	27½	27½	
53	40	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	20	41½	40½	40½	—1
102¼	96⅝	Bklyn-M T pf (6)		96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	Apr 6
52¾	38	Bklyn Un Gas (3)	6	39½	39⅛	39⅛	—⅜
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	2	46	46	46	+⅛
24½	20¼	Brunswick Bal	5	21⅛	20½	20½	—1¼
25¼	19½	Bucyrus-Erie	34	19½	18¼	19	—1¼
14⅜	11⅛	Budd Mfg	32	11⅜	10½	10⅝	—½
98	75	Budd Mfg pf	2	89¾	88¼	89¾	Mar31
13	9½	Budd Wheel	36	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	—¼
45¼	34¾	Bullard Co (¼g)	2	39½	39¼	39½	—½
65¼	51	Bulova Watch 4a	6	52	51	51	—1½
35⅝	30½	Burr Ad Mach(.80)	2	31¼	30⅞	31¼	+¼
11¾	7⅛	Bush Term	5	8¼	8	8	—¼
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	1	30	30	30	Mar31
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	27	16⅜	15½	15½	—1
36½	29¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	17	32⅞	32⅛	32⅛	—⅞
9¼	5⅜	Butte Cop & Z	18	6½	6⅛	6⅛	—⅜
33¾	27	Byers Co	19	27⅝	26½	26¾	—¾
84⅜	27	Byron Jack (½g)	7	31¼	29⅛	29½	—2
		—C—					
43¼	39¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	8	38⅝	38¼	38¼	—1
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)		50¾	50½	50½	Apr 5
6⅛	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	139	4¾	4¼	4¼	—⅜
20⅛	15	Calumet & Hec (⅛g)	75	15⅞	14⅝	14¾	—1
37⅜	30¾	Campbell Wy (1)	4	31	30⅛	30¼	—¾
48¼	27½	Can D G Ale	32	32½	30¾	30¾	—1¾
17½	14	Canad Pac	41	14½	14⅛	14⅜	—⅛
61½	53½	Cann Mills (1½g)	3	50¾	50½	50½	—2½
18½	15	Cap Adm A	4	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	—⅝
8⅞	7	Carrs & Gen (.05g)	12	8⅛	8	8	
176½	138	Case (J I)	9	150½	150	150	—3
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	21	91	89¼	89⅞	—2⅛
36⅜	26⅝	Celanese (⅜g)	136	34⅝	32¼	32¾	—2⅜
113½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	111	111	111	+1
48¼	36½	Celotex	2	41	41	41	—2
39¼	27¼	Cent Aguir(1½a)	2	34	33⅞	34	—½
12⅝	8⅜	Cent Fdy	46	9⅞	9¼	9¼	—½
41¾	30	Cent R R N J	7	32	31	31	—2
24¾	17	Cent Violeta Sug	9	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	—⅜
14½	10⅛	Cent Rib M (.10g)	1	12	2	12	—1⅝
86⅜	67¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	29	75½	73¼	73¼	—3¾
23⅜	6¼	Certain-teed	19	17⅞	7¼	17¼	—⅜
58¾	45⅛	Chmn Pap & F (1½g)	11	55¾	53	53	—2¾
48	41	Checker Cab		38	38	38	—3¼
58⅞	57¾	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	74	61	59¾	59¾	—1¼
00	96	Ches & Oh pf (4)	3	92	91	91	—4
90½	78¾	Ches Corp (3)	14	85⅝	83½	83½	—2¼
4⅞	2¾	Chi & E Il	9	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
13½	3⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	11	11	11	—⅝
6⅜	3½	Chi & N W	13	5	4⅝	4⅝	—⅜
19½	11½	Chi & N W pf	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Apr 6
4	2⅜	Chi Gt West	14	3	3	3	—⅛
18¼	13⅝	Chi Gt W pf	6	15⅛	14½	14½	—1
32	23¼	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	1	28	28	28	—⅜
3¼	2	Chi M St P & P	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
7¼	4¾	Chi M St P & P pf	32	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—⅜
33	23	Chi Pneu T	2	28	27	27⅛	—⅞
70½	61½	Chi Pneu pf (⅞k)	2	63½	62⅞	62⅞	—1¼
3⅜	2⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	9	3¼	3	3	—¼
7¾	5¾	C R I P 6% pf	3	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
10⅛	6¾	C R I & P 7% pf	2	8⅜	8	8	—⅜
17¼	11¾	Chi Yell Cab (2)	2	11½	11½	11½	—½
22⅛	18⅛	Chick Cot Oil	4	18½	18½	18½	
15⅞	12½	Childs Co	6	13	12½	12½	—½

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
135¼	110¾	Chrysler (1½g)	378	121¼	117¼	117½	—5¾
21⅜	18⅞	City-Ice & F (2)	5	19¾	19⅜	19½	—¼
10⅝	8¼	City Stars	3	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
38⅛	32½	Clark Equip (1.60)	5	32¾	32¼	32¼	—½
41¾	35	Clev Gra Br (½g)	3	36½	36½	36½	—2
98⅝	78	Cluett Pea (3)	3	91	90	90	—1
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	3	168	164½	164½	—4½
58⅛	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58¼	58¼	58¼	+¼
25¾	19⅛	Colgate-Palm (½)	41	22¾	21⅝	21⅝	—1⅛
104½	102¼	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103	103	103	Apr 5
62¾	54	Coll & Aik (2a)	8	54¼	53¼	53¼	—1
51⅞	41	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	12	40⅞	39½	39½	—1⅞
20⅞	15	Colum G&El (.20g)	198	15¼	14½	14¾	—½
108	96½	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	97	97	97	
39½	32¾	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	8	33½	33	33	—½
46⅛	41¼	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	41	41	41	—¼
125¾	112¼	Colum Carb (4a)	4	118½	118	118¼	—3¾
69¼	56⅞	Coml Credit (4)	13	59½	58	58⅜	—⅞
114	100	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	2	102¾	101¾	102¾	Apr 6
80¼	66	Coml Inv Tr (4)	13	67	65	65	—2
130	104	C Inv Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	—⅜
21¼	17	Coml Solv (.60a)	49	17	16½	16½	—⅝
4⅛	3	Com'wlth & Sou	644	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
75⅝	55½	Com & Sou pf (3)	2	59	58¼	58¼	—¾
19⅛	13⅝	Conde Nast	2	14	14	14	
45½	36¾	Congoleum-Na (2)	9	41	39⅛	39⅛	—1⅞
19¼	16½	Congress Cig	1	16½	16½	16½	Mar30
18⅞	13⅝	Consol Cigar	4	14	13⅝	13⅝	—⅜
13¼	8⅛	Con Coal	43	12¾	11½	12	—1
49⅞	39¼	Con Edis (½g)	67	39¾	38½	38½	—1
108	104½	Con Edis pf (5)	1	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	Apr 6
5¾	4¼	Con Film	4	4⅝	4¼	4¼	—¼
18¾	14⅞	Con Film pf	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—¼
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	2	11	10¾	10¾	—½
17¾	13⅝	Con Oil (.80)	200	17¼	16¼	16⅜	—1
105⅞	05½	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Mar16
10⅝	7⅜	Con R R Cuba pf	5	7¾	7½	7½	—¼
1⅝	⅞	Con Text	57	1	1	1	
33⅝	20⅝	Cont Corp (1.20)	128	33⅜	31½	32⅜	—⅜
37¾	27⅝	Cont Bak A	14	30	28⅞	29¼	—⅝
5¼	3	Cont Bak B	33	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
109¾	102⅞	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	103	103	103	Apr 6
69⅛	59	Con Can (3)	47	59	57⅛	57⅛	—1⅞
25¾	20½	Cont Diam F (½g)	2	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	—⅛
42¾	38	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	38¼	38	38	—⅛
3⅞	2¾	Cont Mot	8	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
45½	40¼	Cont Oil Del (¼g)	53	44½	42½	42½	—2½
35⅝	26⅜	Cont Stl (½g)	2	31¼	30½	30½	—½
71¼	65	Corn Prod (3)	14	65⅛	64⅜	65¼	—⅝
171½	157	Corn Prod pf (7)	2	157½	157	157	Apr 6
10¼	6	Coty	12	8⅞	8½	8½	—⅜
56½	46	Crane Co	25	50	47¾	47¾	—2¼
121	116½	Crane Co pf (7)	1	116½	116½	116½	Mar22
37	29½	Cream of Wh (1g)	3	30	30	30	+¼
28¾	21⅝	Crosley Rad (11¼e)	1	21¾	21¾	21⅝	—⅞
200⅞	71½	Crown Cork (2)	11	73¾	70½	70½	—3
56½	49½	Cro Ck pf ww (2¼)	1	49	49	49	—½
47¼	43½	C Ck pf xw (2¼)	2	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	
24⅞	17	Crown Zeller	241	24¼	22½	22⅝	—2¼
107	99	Crown Zeller pf	10	105¾	104	104½	—1
81¾	51	Crucible Stl	13

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bonds Lower—Curb Generally Weak

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Italian Railways Revenues Reveal Uptrend in 1936

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The report on the State Railways for the business year 1935-36 recently submitted to the Minister of Communications shows an improved financial situation and a marked increase of traffic over the previous year.

During the 12 months considered the length of the lines run by electric power has risen from 2472 to 3257 kilometers and now represents nearly 20 per cent of the total length of the railway system. The electrification of the Florence-Rome-Naples line is of special importance, as it has allowed a marked reduction in the consumption of coal.

Upward Trend in 1936

During 1935-36 the railway works undertaken represented a pledged expenditure of 240 million lire (123 millions for electrification) as against 370 million lire in the previous 12 months.

After a series of years during which traffic returns steadily declined, the past year marked an upward trend. Eight million tickets were sold for cheap excursion trains which are run during the summer months as against 2.3 million sold in 1933-34. The number of foreigners traveling on the lines also increased by 40 per cent compared to the previous business year.

The slight increase in goods traffic noted in the last months of 1934-35 grew steadily, rising to 40 million tons of freight (exclusive of goods carried on government account) against the 34 million tons carried in 1934-35.

Service Much Improved

Although several trains on which the traffic was very light stopped running, the total number of passengers carried was about 6 per cent higher than in the previous year. On the other hand, the number of goods trains had to be increased by 7 per cent to meet an 18 per cent increase in freight.

Much has been done to improve the service on secondary lines by the use of trains run with motor-engines, some of which have a speed of 120 kilometers per hour, and are provided with dining cars. Light aerodynamic electric motor-trains seating 80 passengers are also run at high speeds on the electrified lines with continuous 3000 volts current. The first to enter the service were those on the Bologna-Naples line.

Receipts for 1935-36 amounted in all to 3,339 million lire against 2,818 millions in the preceding year, showing an increase of 521 million lire, again, which the total expenditure rose by 30½ millions, so that the net improvement stood at 490 million lire. The deficit which in 1934-35 stood at 840 million lire has thus been reduced in the past year to 350 million lire.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.90⅛	$4.9011	$8.2297
Cables	4.90⅛	4.91	8.2397
France—franc	.0460	.0461	§
Belgium—belga	.1685	.1687	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2279	.2283	§
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0625½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4024	.4023	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5476	.5476	§
Sweden—krona	.2527	.2532	.4537
Norway—krone	.2462	.2467	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2187	.2192	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0090	.0090	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	§
Finland—finm'k	.0216½	.0216½	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1898	.1898	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0445	.0445	.0748
Roumania—le	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso¶	.3035	.3035	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0625	.0625	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.2060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600	.4740
Uruguay—pesos	.5600‡	.5600‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2858	.2862	.8440
India—rupee	.3706	.3709	.6180
Java—florin	.5505	.5506	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3050	.3050	*
Shanghai—dol	.2987½	.2987½	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5756	.5775	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012½	.5012½	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	-.0012½	1.0014	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Accumulated Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Cellul Cp 1st pt pf	$2	Apr. 30	Apr. 16	
Interim				
Roan Antelope	16d	May 21	Apr. 30	
Am Equit Assur	10c	May 24	May 15	
Com Public Serv	25c	May 1	Apr. 20	
Increased				
Leh&Wilk-BarreCp	$1	Q	Apr. 22	Apr. 12
Initial				
Hamilton Mfg Co, Cl A partic pf	25c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 26
Humphrey Mfg Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Spiegel, Inc $4.50 pf new	$1.12½	Q	June 15	June 1
Walg'nCo4½%pf	$1.12½	Q	June 10	May 26
Irregular				
Am Equit Assur	40c	Q	Apr. 24	Apr. 15
Delaware Rayon A	50c	..	Apr. 12	Apr. 1
Electric Products	20c	..	Apr. 26	Apr. 16
Resumed				
Altorfer Bro Co	25c	..	May 1	Apr. 15
Firemen's Ins Co of Newark	15c	S	May 15	Apr. 20
Regular				
Altorfer Bro Co 2d conv pf	75c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Arrow-Hart & Hegeman Electric Co 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	July 1	
Bird Machine Co	12½c	..	Mar. 29	Mar. 15
Calamba Sugar Est. tate	40c	Q	July 1	June 15
do pf	35c	Q	July 1	June 15
Calgary Pow pf	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Century Ribbon M	10c	..	May 15	May 7
Cerro de Pasco Cop	1	Q	May 1	Apr. 19
Cleve. Cinn. Chi & St Louis 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 20
Community Pub S	25c	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Cresson Cons Gold M & Milling Co	2c	Q	May 15	Apr. 30
Delaware Rayon Corp 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 31
Keystone Custodian Funds "B2"	3.11	..	Apr. 15	.....
Lone Star Gas $6.50 pf	$1.62	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Mel Shoe Corp	$1.25	Q	May 1	Apr. 23
Do 2d pf	7½c	Q	May 1	Apr. 23
Metal & Ther Corp	$2	..	Apr. 30	Apr. 30
Ph-Jones Corp pf	$1.75	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Pitts B&LE RR Co	75c	S	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
do 6% pf	$1.50	S	June 1	.....
Pren (GE) Mfg Co	50c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Plymouth Cor Co	$1.25	Q	Apr. 20	Mar. 30
Sed Wt Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Spiegel, Inc	25c	Q	May 1	Apr. 16
Trusteed Indus Shares (25c regist'd)	1 3-5c	..	Apr. 5	Mar 31
Do (25c) (bearer)	1 3-5c	..	Apr. 5	.....
W Penn R 6% pf	$1.50	Q	May 15	Apr. 20
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	May 15	Apr. 20
Wilson & Co	12½c	Q	June 1	May 15
Do pf	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Worc S Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	May 15	May 5

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds (Dollars and Thirty-seconds)			
Treasury			
Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 4¼s '47-52	113.28	113.28	113.28
23 3¼s '43-45	104.27	104.20	104.23
14 4s '44-54	109.23	109.19	109.23
5 3¾s '46-56	108.4	108.4	108.4
25 3⅜s '40-43 June	104.31	104.31	104.31
5 3⅜s '43-47	105.8	105	105.8
9 3⅜s '41-43 Mch	105.3	105	105.3
2 3¼s '41	105.2	104.31	105.2
19 3¼s '44-46	104.20	104.20	104.20
56 3⅛s '46-49	103.12	104.9	103.12
21 3⅛s '49-52	103.16	103.12	103.12
51 3s '46-48	102.22	102.20	102.20
108 3s '51-55	102.1	101.30	102
251 2⅞s '55-60	100.2	99.29	100
2 2⅞s '55-60 reg	99.29	99.28	99.28
81 2¾s '45-47	101.7	101.6	101.6
21 2¾s '48-51	100	99.30	99.30
152 2¾s '51-54	99.12	99.9	99.12
159 2¾s '56-59	99.3	98.30	99
217 2½s '49-53	97.16	97.13	97.14
Federal Farm Mortgage			
1 3s '47	101.22	101.22	101.22
30 3s '49	100.30	100.26	100.30
116 3¼s '64	102	101.26	102
Home Owners' Loan			
97 3s A52	100.18	100.14	100.16
65 2¾s '49	99.18	99.14	99.18
1 2¼s '42-44	99	99	99
Corporation Bonds			
Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 Adams Exp 4s 48	101	101	101
2 Adams Exp 4s 47	100	100	100
10 Alleghany 5s 44	96	95½	95¾
2 Alleghany 5s 50 st	62¼	62¼	62¼
5 Allied Strs 4½s 50	99¼	99¼	99¼
4 Allied Strs 4½s 51	98	98	98
13 Am & For P5s 2030	77½	77	77
1 Am Ice 5s 53	92½	92½	92½
16 Am IC Chem 5½s 49	106½	106¼	106½
18 Am Int 5½s 49	106¼	105	105¼
7 Am T & T 5½s 43	112⅞	112¾	112¾
49 Am T & T 3¼s 66	97¼	97	97¼
8 Am T & T cv 39	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
27 Am T & T 3¼s 61	98	97½	97¾
4 Am Wri Pap 6s '47	77½	77	77
2 Anaconda Cp 4½s '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
20 Ang C Uitra deb '67	39	38¾	38¾
12 Arm Del 4s '57	96¾	96¾	96¾
38 Arm Del 4s '55	96⅞	95⅞	95⅞
4 Arm 4½s '39	102 31-32	102 31-32	102 31-32
7 Armstrong C 4s '50	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
3 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	109	109	109
42 AT&SF 4s '95	108¾	108⅜	108⅜
2 AT&SF adj 4s '95	103⅝	103½	103½
21 AT&SF adj 4s '95 st	103½	103½	103½
1 AT&SF 4½sC-A '62	111	111	111
5 AT&SFRxyM 4s '65	106	106	106
10 Col P & I 5s '70	85	85	85
22 A C Line 1st 4s '52	99¾	99	99
9 A C Line 4½s '64	90⅝	90½	90½
7 A C Line 5s '45	103½	103⅜	103⅜
6 Atl & Dan 1st4s'48	62	60	60
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	46½	46½	46½
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	76	76	76
1 Atl Refin 5s '37	100 26-32	100 26-32	
13 B&O rfg 6s '95	99¾	99	99
8 B&O 1st 5s '48	111¼	110¾	111¼
7 B&O rfg 5s '95	89	87¾	87¾
21 B & O 5s '96 F	87¼	86½	87
22 B & O 5s '96 F	87⅛	86¾	86¾
17 B&O cv 4½s '60	78½	77½	77½
12 B&O 4s '48	106¼	106⅛	106¼
7 B&O 5s|S W '50	104	103	103
1 Bang & Ar 4s cv 51 st	110¼	110¼	110¼
11 Bell T Pa 5s 48 B	116⅝	116¼	113¼
1 Bell T Pa 5s 60 C	122	122	122
12 Beth Stl 4¼s 60	102⅛	101⅞	102
18 Beth Stl 3¾s 66	94⅝	93⅞	93⅞
8 Boston & Me 5s 67	83¼	83	83
5 Bost & Me 4¾s J|61	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
2 BostCMills 6½s 34	32½	32½	32½
3 Bkly City RR 5s 41	94¼	94¼	94¼
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	98⅞	98¾	98¾
6 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	99	98¾	99
2 Bkly Un El 1st 5s 50	108	108	108
2 Bkly U Gas 5s 45	113¾	113¾	113¾
19 Bkly U Gas 5s 57 B	107	106⅞	107
2 Brown Shoe 3¾s 50	104	104	104
26 Buf R&P 4½s 57	85¾	84	84
1 Bush Term 5s 55	69½	69½	69½
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	63½	63½	63½
2 Cal Pack 5s 40	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Camag Sug 7s 42 ct	29¾	29¼	29¾
13 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	115	115	115
13 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	110¾	110½	110¾
7 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	111	110½	111
3 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	113¾	113¾	113¾
10 Can Nor 4½s '46	122⅞	121⅞	121⅞
2 Can Pac 5s '44	111¾	111¾	111¾
14 Can Pac 5s '54	108¼	107⅝	107⅝
2 Can Pac 4½s '46	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
18 Can Pac 4½s '60	100¾	100½	100¾
14 Can Pac 4s perp	93	92⅞	93
1 Cen Foundry 6s '41	198	198	198
2 Cen Foundry 5s '41	107½	107½	107½
1 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	20¼	20¼	20¼
26 Cen Pac 5s '60	99½	99	99
1 CRR&B of Ga 5s '37	90	90	90
6 Cen R R N J 5s '87	68	67½	68
5 Ch'pionP&F 4¾s '50	106	106	106
37 Chesap Corp 5s '47	138	138	137
22 Ches&Ohio 2½s '44	121½	120	120
6 C & Ohio cn 5s 39	107	106⅞	107
10 C&O 4½s '92	117½	117½	117½
9 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	96	95½	95¾
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
20 CB&Q gen 4s '58	108⅛	108	108
2 CB&Q 1st 5s '49	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	38	38	38
3 Chi & Erie 5s '82	118	118	118
40 Chic Gt West 4s '59	46¾	46	46
11 Chi I & L 6s '66	21	20	20
8 Chi I & L 5s '66	20¼	20	20
5 CM&St'ger 4½s '89	58	58	58
36 CMSP & Pac 5s '7 5	30½	30⅛	30¼
64 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	11	10⅜	10⅜
11 Ch&NW gm 5s '87	46¾	46¼	46¼
227 Ch&NW cv 4¾s '49	20¾	20⅜	20⅜
17 Ch&NW 4½s 60	30⅝	30	30
24 Ch&NW 4½s 2037C	30¾	30½	30½
10 Chi & NW 4s '87	46¼	46¼	46¼
15 Chi & NW 3½s '87	41	41	41
1 CRI & P 4½s 52A	22	22	22
11 CRI&P 4½s '52A ct	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
18 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	13½	13	13½
63 CRI&P 4s '88	36¾	35¼	35¼
4 CRI&P 4s '88 ct	35½	35½	35½
78 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	23	21½	21¾
24 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝
1 CSL&NOMem 4s '51	92	92	92
3 CTHte&SE rfg 5s '60	94	94	94
1 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 Ch Un Sta 4s '63B	105	105	105
7 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
5 Ch&WInd 4¼s '62	100¼	100	100¼
12 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	101½	101	101½
7 Childs Co 5s '43	87	86½	86½
2 Chac Okl & G 5s '52	38	38	38
1 CinnGas&El3s '66	98½	98½	98½
11 CCC&StL 5s 1st D	103½	103	103½
27 CCC&StL4½s '77	93	92¾	92¾
2 CCC&StL4s'90StL	95	95	95
2 CCC&StL wh wv 4s '40	102	102	102
5 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	106¾	106½	106½
6 Clev Un Term 5s '73	105¾	105⅝	105¾
7 ClevUnTerm4½s '77C	101¼	101	101¼
5 Col P & I 5s '43	107	107	107
8 Clombia G 5s '52 May	103⅜	103	10 3
8 Colombia G 5s 1931	101	100½	100½
4 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	104½	104½	104½
14 Com'l Cred 3¾s '51	95	94⅞	94⅞
23 Con Coal Del 5s '60	70⅞	69	69
7 Con Edis 3¼s '46	103⅝	103½	103½
3 Con Edis 3½s '56	102¼	102¼	102¼
15 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	106⅝	106⅛	106¼
10 Con Oil 3½s '51	103	102⅞	102⅞
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 Consum Pow 3½s '65	102	102	102
1 Consum Pow 3½s '66	97⅛	97	97
5 Container 5s '43	102	102	102
8 Crane Co 3½s '51	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
3 Crown Cork 4s '50	105	105	105
1 Cuba RR 7½s '36	63	63	63
2 Cuba RR 7½s '36 ct	65	65	65
1 Cuba RR 5s '52	58	58	58
1 Cuba RR 6s '36	56	56	56
5 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	103	103	103
2 Del&Hud 4s '43 100 5-32	100 5-32	100 5-32	
21 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	90⅝	90¼	90⅜
1 Del P&L 4½s '69	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 D&RG 4½s '36	32¾	32¾	32¾
1 D&RG 4s '36	31	30¾	31
4 D&RG West 5s '55	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
22 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	17¾	17	17
9 D&RG West 5s '78	27	26⅞	26⅞
1 Detroit Ed4½s '61	112¼	112¼	112¼
3 Det Ed 4s '65	107½	107⅝	107½
3 Dul&Sup SSx5s '37	60	60	60
18 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	103¼	102¾	102⅞
47 El Auto Lite 4s '52	110	108½	108¾
38 Erie rfg 5s '67	82	81½	81½
13 Erie rfg 5s '75	82	81¼	81¼
3 Erie 1st 4s '96	99¼	99	99¼
3 Erie gen lien 4s '96	83⅝	83½	83½
1 Erie & Jer 6s '55	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
1 Fed Lt&T 6s '54 B	100	100	100
4 Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st	102½	102½	102½
38 Fla E Cst 5s '74	17	16½	16½
3 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	78	78	78
2 Gen Cable 5½s '47	105	105	105
12 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	100	99¾	99¾
6 Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝
26 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	90⅝	90	90⅛
7 Goodrich 4s¼'56	98½	98½	98½
16 Goodrich 6s '45	106	105¾	105¾
16 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104¼	104	104
1 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
5 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	102	101⅝	102
5 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	128	126	126
25 Gt Nor4s'46H	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
1 G Bay & W deb B	11½	11½	11½
14 Gulf M & N 5s '50	97½	97⅛	97½
51 Hiram Walker 4½s 45	105⅛	104½	104⅝
3 Hockg V 4½s 99	115⅛	115	115
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	90½	90½	90½
6 Hous Oil Tex 4½s 40	102⅛	102	102
17 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	51¾	50⅝	51
5 Huds Co Gas 5s 49	117	117	117
17 Hud Man rfg 5s 57	76⅝	76	76
3 Il Bell Tel 3½s 70 B	102	102	102
1 Ill Cen rfg 5s 55	97	97	97
8 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	76¾	76¼	76½
6 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
23 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	84¾	83½	83½
2 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	80⅜	80¼	80¼
2 Ill Eteel 4½s 40	107	106¾	107
7 Inland Stl 3¾s 61	101¾	101¾	101¾
25 Interb R T 7c 32	81½	81	81
15 Interb R Tr 7s 32 ct	81½	81	81
119 Interb RTr rfg 5s 66	86½	82⅞	83
8 Interb RTr rfg 5s66 ct	84½	83	83
14 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	14	14	14
14 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	36	35	35
9 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	34½	33¾	33¾
8 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	34½	33¾	33¾
93 Int Hydro El 6s 44	82¾	81	81¾
22 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	88⅝	88⅝	88½
4 Int Paper 6s 55	99⅞	99¾	99¾
1 Int Paper 5s 47	101	101	101
11 Int Rys C A 6½s 47	96½	96½	96½
3 Int T&T cv 4½s 39	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
12 Int T&T 4½s 52	67½	67	67
27 Int T&T 5s 55	71	70½	70½

Sa'es in $1000	High	Low	2:00
9 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	6¾	6½	6¾
6 James F & Clea 4s 59	95	95	95
4 Jones&Laugh S 4¼s 61	102	102	102
1 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	60	60	60
7 K C South 5s 50	91	90	91
18 K C South 3s 50	88¾	88⅝	88⅝
4 Keith B F 6s 46	98½	98½	98½
5 KentuckCen 4s 87	108	108	108
1 KingsCoElLP 6s '97	148⅞	148⅞	148⅞
5 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	103¼	103¼	103¼
13 Kresge Fund 4s '45	106	106⅜	106⅜
1 Lac Gas 6s '42A	57	57	57
4 Lac Gas 5½s '53	60½	59⅞	60½
3 Lac Gas 5s '39	93	93	93
8 Lautaro Nit 6s '54	43	43	43
3 Lautaro Nit 6s '54 ct	43	43	43
5 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	97¼	97¼	97¼
2 Leh Val Coal 6s '38	99½	99½	99½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	63	63	63
4 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	76	76	76
6 Leh Val 4½s 2003	70	70	70
33 Leh Val 4s 2003	63¾	62	62
6 Lex & E 5s '65	118¼	118¼	118¼
2 Liggett & M 7s '44	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞
4 Liggett & M 5s '51	117½	117	117½
2 Loews 3½s '46	97½	97½	97½
5 Long Isl deb 5s '37	100 6-32	100 6-32	100 6-32
4 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	101½	101½	101½
10 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	93⅝	92½	92½
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	104½	104½	104½
10 Louis&N 4s '40	106¼	106	106
6 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
3 Maine Cen 4s '45	100¼	100	100¼
29 Maine Cen 4½s '60	81½	81¼	81½
15 Manhat Ry 4s '90	47⅞	47¾	47¾
3 Marion StShov 6s '47	97¼	97¼	97¼
18 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	103¾	103½	103¾
1 Mil El Ry&Lt 5s 71	103	103	103
7 M & S L cn 5s 34 ct	17¼	17¼	17¼
3 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	24¾	24¾	24¾
1 MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	24	24	24
6 MSP&SSMar5½s'78	85	85	85
2 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	26¾	26½	26¾
5 Mo-Ill 5s 59	56¾	56¾	56¾
4 M-K Tex 5s 26A	82	82	82
22 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	70	69	69
1 M-K-T 4½s '78	73½	73½	73½
19 M-K-Tex 1st 40s 90	87¾	87½	87½
5 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	68½	68½	68½
126 Mo Pac 5½s 49	16¼	16	16
1 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	40	40	40
2 Mo Pac 5s 77F	39¾	39¾	39¾
6 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	40	39⅝	39⅝
37 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	19	18¼	18¼
12 Mo Pac 5s H80ct	38	38	38
38 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	40	39⅛	39⅛
1 Mob & O 4½s '77	33	33	33
4 Mob & Oh 5s 38	32	31¾	32
3 MonWPaPSvc4½s60	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	93	93	93
6 Montreal Tr 5s '41	102	*101¾	102
6 Mor & Essex 4½s'5	90¾	90¾	90⅞
10 Mor&Essex 3½s2000	88½	87¾	87¾
1 Nassau & Sou 6s'43	99½	99½	99½
21 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	103⅜	103	103
6 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	104	103¾	104
13 Natl Steel 4s '65	103⅞	103½	103½
1 New Eng T&T 5s'52	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝
6 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	105⅝	105¼	105¼
1 N O Pub Ser 5s'55B	96	96	96
6 N Orl Term 4s'53	94¼	94¼	94¼
2 NO Tex & M 4½s'56	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
16 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	61⅜	61	61
5 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	58	58	58
2 NO Tex&Mex 5s'56C	57½	57½	57½
21 NYC cv 6s'44	122½	118½	118
16 NYC rfg 5s 2013	96⅜	95	95
1 NYC 4½s '2013A	89	89	89
35 NYC cn 4s '98	96¾	95⅝	95⅝
8 NY C 3¾s '46	101⅜	101	101
8 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	89	88½	88½
5 NYC&HR 3½s '97	95¾	95	95
12 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
3 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	99¾	99¾	99¾
29 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	87½	86½	86½
5 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	102	102	102
2 NY Ch&StL 4s '37	101½	101½	101½
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	98	98	98
4 NY Edis 3¼s '66	98	97¾	98
9 NY G El H&Pa5 '49	110	109¾	109¾
9 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	48	47½	48
1 NYNH&H 4½s '67	45½	45½	45½
2 NYNH&H 4s '55	42	42	42
3 NYNH&H 4s '56	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
4 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
6 NY Steam 5s '56	106½	106½	106½
2 NY Steam 5s '51	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 NY Tel 4½s '39	106¼	106¼	106¼
32 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	17¼	17	17
5 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	23½	23½	23½
7 Nor Sou 5s '61A	26⅝	26	26
8 Nor & W 4s '96	113	113	113
17 Nor Pac 6s 2047	111	110⅝	111
16 Nor Pac 4s '97	102½	102¼	102¼
10 Nor Pac 3s 2047	73½	73⅛

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON
Homelike furnished Suites with kitchenettes: 1-5 rooms $38-$70.50, adjacent to The Mother Church. Shawmut Realty Trust, 24-A Clearway Street.

SANTA MONICA, CALIF.
THE CHARMONT
You'll be happy at the Charmont. Three blocks from sea, church, shopping and transportation; reasonably priced; with garage.
330 CALIFORNIA AVENUE

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour. KEN 1022 Charles W. Cosman, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES — Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe. 465 West 150th St., New York City.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

BURNIE J. CRAIG
Formerly 7 years member Examining Corps U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.; 20 years' experience; correspondence invited. 696 E. Colorado St., Pasadena Calif WA 6020

REFRIGERATORS

FOR SALE CHEAP—TAKE NOTICE
Contractors! Apartment owners—100 used 4½ cubic ft. General Motors Frigidaires. Will sell boxes. Coils separately or with compressors
Utica Refrigeration Engineering Co.
215 Elizabeth Street, Utica, New York

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man wants position as Companion, congenial, trustworthy, world traveler. R. W. ROWLAND, 105 MAIN STREET, STONEHAM, MASS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ASSISTANT TREASURER, Office Manager, 36; diversified experience; credits and collections, accounting systems, seeks good connection; locate anywhere. Write Box B-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

EFFICIENT Secretary available for position after April 15; can accept post anywhere or can travel. Box H-2, 824 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON—To sublet beginning May, one-room apartment overlooking Rose Garden, on Park Drive; middle-aged lady preferred. Box G-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

A Distinctive Place to Live
Now available, choice 2-room suites, furnished $60 up.
BRANDON HALL
1501 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE, MASS
Edward Barrington, Manager

BOSTON—Lower Commonwealth Ave., sublet unfurnished exclusive 2-room, foyer, kitchenette, dinette apartment; door service; reasonable. Phone 9-5:30. COM. 2333.

BOSTON—Spacious four-room apartment, fine view; sublease, renewal optional. Suite 41 at 74 Fenway. Call LAFayette 4306.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS, Mass.—Upper, 5 rooms, screened piazza, insulated roof, oil burner, refrigeration; garage; convenient. CEN 1358 or CEN 2724.

RIVERSIDE Apartment Hotel
Ideal furnished suites on Charles River, near Mass. Ave. Housekeeping equipment; low weekly, monthly rates; all sizes; parking. 420 Memorial Drive, Cambridge. KIRkland 4726.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

FOUR ROOMS and bath, ground floor, suitable for practitioner; $70 month. 55 West 95th St., N. Y. C. RI. 9-6725.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CAMP on fresh water for season, secluded, pine grove, boat, fishing; double garage shelter; ice, wood, range, fireplace; 2 double beds, maid's room. Lucille Kidder, Westbrook Junior College, Portland, Maine.

CARPETS AND RUGS

ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD EXCHANGED. Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Expert Repairing and Washing Service. Yeterian Bros., 276 5th Av., N.Y.C. MU. 4-4342

RUGS, domestic and orientals, bought, sold, exchanged; largest used rug dealers in N. E. Armory Co., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4045. We do cleaning and repairing too.

CLEANING AND DYEING

CHARLOTTE HAMILTON
210 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Delivery Service Only. Ashland 4-9221

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3311

CORSETS—CORSELETTES—BRASSIERES
YOUTHFUL LINES FOR ALL FIGURES
WILLIAM R. HANDE VERA K. BAKER
349 West 57th, New York City

Canada Broadcasts Held Valuable For Unifying Influence

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canada's voice should be "a healing influence not only in the propaganda sense but in the real sense," a "sincere reflection of the Canadian spirit," declared Maj. W. E. Gladstone Murray, general manager of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, speaking before the Canadian Club of Ottawa.

A Canadian who for several years was with the British Broadcasting Corporation, Mayor Murray has defined the radio corporation's responsibilities as unification and self-knowledge of the Canadian people; education, culture and love of art; overcoming of intolerance and prejudice; free exchange of the best thought, music and entertainment with the rest of the world, more especially the United Kingdom; closer understanding with the United States. Speaking on the last point he said, "We can draw this country closer not only to the Commonwealth and the United States but also to Europe from which so many of our people have come."

A "ministry of the arts" should be the role of broadcasting, he explained. Radio should encourage musical organizations already in existence to play the year around for the community as well as for broadcasting; "for the first time on this continent" dance music should be treated scientifically; voices which accompanied orchestras, for instance, should be those of trained singers instead of crooners. Choral singing, piano and violin and numerous musical combinations and orchestras needed only development, placing and grooming to find a place on the finest programs. Canada had a particular advantage in story-telling, and the field of the raconteur could be developed to great advantage.

These and many other suggestions Mayor Murray reviewed before the Canadian Club; always coming back, however, to the "healing influence" as the vital motif of all programs.

Local Classified Advertising

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th St., New York City
Learn the RHUMBA and TANGO now.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

DIAMONDS—GOLD—SILVER
Bought or appraised by an expert with 35 years' experience.
ESTATES—BANKS—INSURANCE
Individual service at a modest price.
HARRY HELLER, INC., 387 Washington St. Boston LIB 0431 Room 802

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel
LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway New York City Worth 2-2080

MRS. E. G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Est. 28 years First-class help of all nationalities. Arcade Building Glen Ridge N. J. Tel. 2-5724

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
60 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark N. J.

THE MARGARET TIMM
Employment Agency, Inc., 590 Madison, N.Y.C.
PLACES HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS
Nurses Governesses Housekeepers

FOR SALE OR RENT

REASONABLE—Furnished 6-room camp, good condition, 70-ft. porch, restricted community, good for children; Windham, Conn.; 1 mile to Willimantic. Ruth Heywood, 24 Vale Street, Pawtucket, R. I.

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED

EXCHANGE your old pen for a new modern style; liberal allowance; expert repairs. LATREMORE'S, 45 Bromfield St., Boston.

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
Pencraft WHILE YOU WAIT
5 Bromfield Street, BOSTON

FURNITURE FOR RENT

JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, tables, bentwoods and chromsteel furniture for rental and sale 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. Cap. 3632.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St. N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

HELP WANTED—MEN

OPTOMETRIST, registered in Massachusetts, Boston position. Write G. W. MANSFIELD, 1180 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GOVERNESS-NURSE, white, must be thoroughly experienced; for two-year-old boy. 260 West 72nd St. (Apt. 6 D), New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER for business couple with children, to take complete charge, plain cooking, no washing. Call evenings after 7. W. S. McAULIFFE, 58 Third St., Medford, Mass. Mystic 6488-W.

LARCHMONT, N. Y.—General houseworker, white, one very willing, two in family. 7 Wildwood Road. Phone Larch. 2372.

HOUSES TO LET

BERMUDA — To rent, well furnished five-room cottage; near sea, golf and station; for 3 months or longer; particulars on application. Mrs. D. Mackenzie, Wistonia Paget, Bermuda.

BROMLEY, Kent, England, Greenmount, 53 Plaistow Lane—Well furnished detached house, 3 reception, 5 bedrooms, large box-room; Frigidaire and water-softener; pleasant garden; very convenient 3-4 people; famous golf course adjacent, also tennis courts; station 3 minutes; Charing Cross 12 miles; 8 gns. p. w. for 4-5 or 6 months. Apply F. C. Moorwood.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St. Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

OFFICE FURNITURE

3 FLOORS executive, commercial office furniture, every price range; your old equipment taken in trade. ENNIS DESK CO., 150 East 42nd St., N. Y.

OLD GOLD AND DIAMONDS

CASH Paid for Your Old Jewelry
ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston
67 Carver Street, Boston HANcock 4158

PAYING GUESTS

BRATTLE INN
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
48 Brattle St., on the "Tory Row" of Colonial days. A quiet, homelike inn in the heart of historic Cambridge, two blocks from Harvard College and the subway to Boston; near Christian Science church; transient or permanent guests; meals optional; prices reasonable

SEA PINES HOMESTEAD
CAPE COD
Rest, study, and companionable recreation. Open fires. Sunny paths through the pines to the sea. Address Faith Bickford, Brewster, Mass.

WOULD you like to live in the country without care or responsibility? My home, on a hill top in the Berkshires, is open to you. Address "Cloverly," Cummington, Mass.

PRINTING

Printing—Church, business, practitioners, personal work all kinds; low prices; good service Call Ptg. Co., 13 E. 16 St., N.Y.C. Alg. 4-6147

PRINTING C. M. HOOD COMPANY
15 Valley Street, South Orange, N. J.

REAL ESTATE

Albord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline, Asp. 1504
555 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre. Cen. New. 5252

ROOMS AND BOARD

BALTIMORE, Md.—Private family, use of unlimited telephone; light, airy rooms; hot water heat; centrally located; opposite Cecil Apartments, 1120 N. Eutaw St., phone Vernon 6925.

BROOKLINE, MASS.
ROOM and board, private family; conveniently located. ASP. 3909.

ROOM and board for couple, elderly preferred, in private family; pleasant surroundings; must be non-smokers and abstainers. Mrs. Schleicher, Shawmut Ave., Cochituate, Mass. Natick 238-W.

SPACIOUS room, with board, awaits 1 or 2; quiet, congenial home in select surroundings. 137 Summit Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Attractively furn. outside rooms, elevator, fine view, overlooking The Mother Church. MISS CAMPBELL, 8 Cumberland St., Apt. 18. KEN. 9220.

BOSTON, 84 Bay State Rd.—Attractive rooms, near subway, for business or professional people; steam heat; 3 baths. Tel. Com. 6770.

BOSTON—Pleasant, comfortable room; transient or permanent; reasonable prices. COM. 9151. 187 Huntington Ave., E. PRENTICE.

BOSTON—Attractive rooms with comfortable beds, for transient or permanent guests MRS. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St. KEN. 1022.

NEWTON, Mass., 32 Hollis St.—Attractive room; private family; kitchen privileges; near trains, street cars. Phone Newton North 1203W.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th), Columbia University section. Well furnished rooms, quiet, convenient, $5-$10, visitors welcome; tourist rate Un. 4-5242 I. M. NELSON

N. Y. C., 200 Claremont Ave. (Apt. 62)—Large, front, very attractive, single bedroom. Close Drive; Columbia. Evenings, MO. 2-2654.

N. Y. C., Riverside Drive at 114th St.—Two rooms connected by bath; single room and bath; convenient transportation. Tel. UN. 4-6547.

N. Y. C., Washington Square—Large room with bath, private apartment. Phone Gramercy 7-7953.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates. Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
OPPOSITE Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla. — Beautiful location on Lake Worth; pleasant comfortable rooms, hot and cold water; parking space. 606 South Olive Avenue.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

RUGS CLEANED, REPAIRED Bought, Sold, Exchanged CITY ORIENTAL RUG CO.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CAPABLE man, married, wants work; will locate anywhere. Address L. S. L., 314 Besse Building, Springfield, Mass.

CONSCIENTIOUS young man, 26, offers willing service, any line. Write Box R-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

GENTLEMAN with experience in business and matters of trust, here and abroad. M-1, 1318 Girard Trust Co. Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

SWISS, married, good manual labor and business training; years of experience in hotels, offices, factories; best references; wishes position with reliable firm. Write Box N-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLLEGE WOMAN of executive capacity with 14 years of teaching (from elementary school into college), also tutoring, and two years of business, Philadelphia preferred, but free to go anywhere. H-6, 1318 Girard Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

COLLEGE WOMAN—12 years private school and public library, also business experience, desires change with opportunity; any location. Write Box K-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—Good plain cook, efficient, refined, drive car, sew; last position four years; country or suburbs preferred; Gertrude Stone, 500 Irvington Ave., Maplewood, N. J., South Orange 2-4689.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER — Experienced; full or part time work. Address Box 120, 1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

SOLOISTS WANTED

EXPERIENCED SOLOIST Wanted—Mother Church or branch church membership essential. Please state qualifications by letter. First Church of Christ, Scientist, Far Rockaway, New York.

SUMMER HOMES

CAMDEN, MAINE—9 rooms, 2 baths, 4 fireplaces, laundry, 2-car garage, large piazza; overlooking bay; 5-room service house on premises; price $950 season. Box G-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER PROPERTY

FOR SALE —Mountain summer home site. 30 acres east of Blue Ridge Mountains; points of Skyland Drive visible; within 20 minutes drive to University of Virginia; near golf course; mountain spring water; orchard of peach trees, winesap apple, Albemarle Pippin will produce a revenue. For information and pictures write owner "See-Off", Route No. 3, Charlottesville, Va.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALICE E. LAWRENCE
Voice Freedom, Singing, Speaking. Private or Class Instruction. 309 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. Columbus 5-7750

EMILY LAWRENCE
Teacher of piano, beginners and advanced pupils. Accompanist
126 W. 71st St., N. Y. C. Tel. En. 2-5301

SINGING Correct diction, speaking; private class. ROBERT MALONE. Students broadcasting commercial programs 915 Carnegie. Col. 5-5800. 10 W. 61st St., N.Y.C.

WANTED TO BUY

HIGHEST cash prices for women's worn and old fur coats. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., New York City, Room 503. Chick. 4-4408.

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats, high cash prices; free appraisal. I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34th St., N. Y., WI. 7-7969. Op. Empire State Bldg.

NEW JERSEY

ARLINGTON

Expert BEAUTY PARLOR Service
BETTY ANN BEAUTY SALON
NEW HAIR STYLES FOR MILADY
TELEPHONE KEARNY 2-6260 828 KEARNY AVE. ARLINGTON, N. J.

ATLANTIC CITY

Princess Peggy Daytime Dresses $1.09
Dresses that mark a new era in Cotton Dresses!
Lovely to look at . . . inexpensive in price . . . and suitable for all day summer wear!
The new styles are lovelier than ever! Sheers . . . Batistes . . . Dotted Swisses . . . Sizes 14 to 20—36 to 48
Fourth Floor
M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Ave. at S. Carolina

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
"NEON SIGN IN WINDOW"
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1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY N. J.
Sporting Goods, Paints, Glass

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WE LIVE TO SERVE!
"When better laundering is done, Crescent will do it."
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

NELSON B. HAZELTINE
will gladly give a free service and demonstration with the
"ELECTROLUX, Inc."
Cleaner and Air Purifier
Phone Orange 5-5369 for appointments
227 PARK AVENUE

REGENT BEAUTY SHOP
Machineless Permanents to suit every type of hair. Also Frederic and Eugene.
14 Harrison Street Or. 4-8330

Henry Hornecker
FLORIST INC.
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE
Near Grove Street
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

Lang Company
for over 35 years
Plumbing and Heating for The Oranges
407 MAIN ST. Or. 3-3106

Tuesday and Wednesday
SPECIAL SHAMPOO RINSE FINGER WAVE MANICURE 95c
Bud Beauty Shoppe
383 MAIN STREET

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women

Sold exclusively in East Orange at 534 Main Street
Grey, Black, Blue or Brown Gabardine.
Also a Good Line of Children's Shoes

Gifts
of Lasting Remembrance at
C. A. LUND'S
The Jeweler
We Buy Old Gold
Open 9-6, Saturdays 9-9
516 Central Ave. Near Harrison St.

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE
(Continued)

Individual Millinery
Silver
HATS Ready Made and to Order
11 NORTH HARRISON STREET

The Colonial Home
W. N. Knapp & Sons
Directors of Funerals
132 Harrison Street Orange 3-3131

ENGLEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
HABERDASHERY
Livingston Building
Cor. Palisade Ave. and Dean St.
Tel. Eng. 3-4152

HACKENSACK

ORITANI FLOWER SHOP, Inc.
Art Flower Designs for Every Occasion
286 MAIN STREET Hack. 2-64146

FEIST BAKERY
Known Far and Wide as Bakers of the Best
"Look for the Orange Box"
"Our five expert girls insure prompt service"
247 MAIN STREET

SHIRLBEE SHOPS
Dresses - Coats
Suits - Hats
261½ - 218 MAIN STREET

HADDONFIELD

Telephone Philadelphia: RIT. 3470 Telephone Haddonfield 1981
HERBERT T. NORTH
Life, Accident, Fire, Casualty Insurance
Investment Annuities
Provident Trust Bldg. 17th and Chestnut Sts. Philadelphia, Pa. 232 Wayne Ave. Haddonfield N J

H. P. DREYER, Inc.
140 Kings Highway East
Plumbing - Heating
Roofing
Warm Air Conditioning Systems
BELL PHONE 51

JERSEY CITY

DR. ERNEST ENGEL
Optometrist-Optician
3 Sherman Place Webster 4-10267

ENNA JETTICK SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Jersey City Heights by
B. Grossman & Co.
342 CENTRAL AVE.

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches Clocks and Jewelry
GRUEN WATCHES
390 CENTRAL AVENUE NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

The GRACE SHOPPE
Properly Fitted Foundations
Hosiery—Lingerie—Gloves
910 Bergen Ave. Tel. Jo. Sq. 3-2958
Near Journal Square

LOUIS MIGDOLL
Electrical Contractor
Lighting Fixtures and Appliances
Westinghouse Electric Refrigerators
219 Monticello Ave. Tel. Del. 3-8973

FORD CARS SINCE 1919
with Bennetteed Service
Boulevard Motor Corp.
RUEBEN R. BENNETT, Pres.
2392 Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Del. 3-3400

LAUREL SPRINGS

MARSHALL'S
Pioneer CASH GROCER
Better Quality Groceries
Luncheon Meats — Vegetables
Delivery Phone: Laurel Springs 146
LAUREL SPRINGS, N. J.

MAPLEWOOD

A. S. CAMPBELL
PLUMBING, HEATING and TINNING
Repairing promptly attended to.
AMERICAN RADIATOR
OIL BURNING FURNACES
3 Highland Place SO-2-0537

MAPLEWOOD ELECTRIC SHOP
Electrical Wiring, Appliances
Repairing
CHARLES C. VENINO
3 Highland Pl. SO-2-7925

Now Is the Time
to trim and spray your shade and fruit trees. Trimming and spraying elm trees helps to prevent Dutch Elm blight.
F. A. CUTTER
ORANGE, N. J.
486 CONOVER TERRACE OR 3-3403

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280
9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Big 3
1. Moth Proofing
2. Spring Cleaning
3. Gardening
Supplies for All 3 Are Found in the Downstairs Store
LOUIS HARRIS
FOUNDED 1875
Montclair's Department Store

Always Call
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
for Your Battery and Radio Needs
4 S. WILLOW ST. MO. 2-4048

C. JOHNSON & CO.
Incorporated
Window Shades and Awnings
Venetian Blinds
9 Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J.
TELEPHONE 2-6208

BLANCHE-ELAINE CORSET SHOP
CORSETS—BRASSIERES
LINGERIE—HOSIERY
131 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Telephone Montclair 2-0019

Table Linens, Damask Cloths and Napkins, Embroidered Dinner Sets
E. B. & J. H. Clegg
THE LINEN SHOP, INC.
118 BLOOMFIELD AVE., MONTCLAIR, N. J.

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS
Kane's and Sportswear
47 Church Street
Montclair
New Jersey

OUR LEASE EXPIRES
We are offering our complete stock—Dress Goods, Yard Goods, Domestic Linens, Cottons, Woolens, Curtains, Draperies, Bed Spreads, Corsets, Lingerie and Hosiery at Phenomenal Prices. We assure you that each purchase means a Saving.
Montclair Textile Store
543 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE

INDIVIDUAL MILLINERY
Silver
Hats Ready Made and to Order
Agents for Dobbs Hats
40 CHURCH STREET

Bogart and Hansen
INCORPORATED
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Telephone 2-6870—2-6871

Heating and Furnace Oils
A Complete Fuel Service
Authorized 'blue coal' distributor.
R. H. See Coal Co.
116 Glenridge Ave. Montclair, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 3-2121

A GOOD RULE
When You Need Hardware
PHONE MTCL. 2-3210—2-3211
Moore's Hardware Store, Inc.
223 Glenridge Avenue

BURNER'S
Gifts—Books—Cards
629 Valley Road
Upper Montclair, N. J.

Have You Tried
Our TURKEYS and CHICKENS
Roasted in our own ovens?
Our home-made Jellied Chicken Broth?
Or our Salads made daily?
Montclair Food Co., Inc.
517 Bloomfield Ave. Ph. Mont. 3-0220-1

NEWARK

A.C. BERTHOLON
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK N.J.
MArket 2-7602 NUtley 2-0952

NUTLEY

BETSY ROSS BEAUTY SHOP
Featuring Machineless Permanents
338 Passaic Avenue Nutley
Tel. Nut 2-4081

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Eagle Printing Co.
Advertising -:- Printing
Phone ORange 3-6010
300 MAIN ST. ORANGE

Austin's
MILLINERY
1039 Springfield Ave. 219 Main Street
Irvington, N. J. Orange, N. J.

A. W. BLUM
DR. I. R. SILVERS
Optometrists and Opticians
397 MAIN STREET OR. 3-2141
NEAR DAY STREET

NEW JERSEY

ORANGE
(Continued)

Henry F. Schmidt & Co., Inc.
The BIBLE
Beacon Light of History
By Albert F. Gilmore
on order.
Stationery—Office Equipment
Greeting Cards—Books
350 MAIN STREET ORANGE, N. J.

Embassy Beauty Shoppe
All Lines of Beauty Culture by Trained Experts
We have added the new
WIRELESS PERMANENT
No chemical heat — No discomfort
"Our Work Is Our Best Advertisement"
ORANGE 3-9516 337 MAIN ST.

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PATERSON

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes All Styles One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
68 BROADWAY, Near Main

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-4370-W
9 to 10 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S
has it.

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

30 Years of Quality Merchandising
Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
MILK
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS
New Address 205 East 5th St. Opp. City Hall PLAINFIELD Phone Plfd. 6-8562

The Awning Business is highly seasonal. By having them made now, you avoid the seasonal rush, and also the higher seasonal prices. The awnings are not paid for until hung in May. Let us call at your home now, showing you what we have, and what the cost would be.
General Awning Co.
325 Watchung Avenue Plainfield
Tel. Plfd. 6-4154

Hosiery, Lingerie, Negligees
Gloves—Handkerchiefs
TAYLOR'S HOSIERY SHOP
210 Watchung Ave. (Opp. Post Office)
Tel. Plfd. 6-3658

Phone PLFD. 6-0575W
Jobbing a Specialty
BERT LUBECK
Carpenter and Builder
802 West Front St. Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Agents—Best Paints Sold, B. P. S.
Russell & Erwin Hardware, Tools, Seeds, House Furnishings, Supplies
201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0578

"The Gossard Corset Shop"
Gossard Front Lacing Combination
FLEXEES — FLEXZIT
Every Garment Fitted
Phone Plfd. 6-2182 186 E. Front St.

WHITTON'S
Women's Apparel
Hats for the Miss and Matrons
620 PARK AVE. Tel. Plfd. 6-1148

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Emil Gehm
REAL ESTATE - - INSURANCE
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
79 TEANECK ROAD HACK. 2-6314

Landscaping
SHRUBBERY DISPLAYS
PRUNING - GRADING - SEEDING
Fertilizers - Lawn Seed - Perennials
FRANK R. LORD
801 Larch Ave., Bogota, Hack. 2-7837-R

RIDGEWOOD

BON TON
& J. J. Friedman, Inc.
45 SOUTH BROAD STREET
Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors and Furriers
PHONE RIDGE. 6-4400

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792

WONDER GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD
(Continued)

FOSTER'S PAINT & HARDWARE CO.
HOUSE FURNISHINGS
Bird Cages Gold Fish Canaries Supplies
70 E. Ridgewood Ave. Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

RUTHERFORD

THOS. J. LANE
GOODYEAR TIRES
Auto Supplies - Batteries - Radios
75 PARK AVE., at Ridge Road
Telephone RU. 2-1519

SUMMIT

GLEN-OAKS
A Charming Home Colony
At SUMMIT, N. J.
RAYMOND W. STAFFORD Developer Office: 100 Ashland Rd

TEANECK

BUTTERWORTH DAIRY
223 ELM AVENUE TEA. 6-0411
Delivered in
Teaneck Bogota Ridgefield Park Hackensack

Funeral Service Since 1865
THE COLONIAL HOME
A. J. VOLK CO.
Teaneck and Hoboken
Teaneck 6-0202 Hoboken 3-0820

Home Town Laundries
INC.
Front and Water Streets
Launderers, Dry Cleaners
Rug Cleaners
Insured Fur Storage
TEANECK 6-8700

FLOWERS
Perfect Plants and Pleasing Prices
Osmer Eickhoff
CEDAR LANE Tea. 6-7070

WESTFIELD

Westfield Flower Growers
SPRINGFIELD AVENUE
Near Nomahogan Park
Flowers From Greenhouse to You for Every Occasion
TEL. WESTFIELD 2-3650
JOHN C. STEUERNAGEL, Prop.

Liberty Food Store
522 Central Avenue
Dealer in Prime Meats
Groceries, Fruit and Vegetables
Phone Westfield 2-1294-5

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

WEST NEW YORK

Jewelry Gifts That Will Prove a Pleasure to Give; a Treasure to Receive
L. J. Rad
JEWELRY
BERGENLINE AVE. at SIXTEENTH STREET
WEST NEW YORK N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

The Store of
"FAMOUS" SHOES
Scientific Fitting
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
719 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Appel JEWELER
Established 1880
625 Hamilton Street Allentown, Pa.

Flowers for All Occasions
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906-912 Hamilton St. Phone 9685
ALLENTOWN, PENN.

ARROW SHIRTS
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

BETHLEHEM

EARL H. GIER
Jeweler
129 West 4th St. Tel. 1067

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
9:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
ERIE, Pa. DEPARTMENT STORE
STETSON MILLINERY
PRINTZESS COATS
BRADLEY KNITWEAR

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE, PENN

HARRISBURG

CREME LILAS
A Fragrant Non-Greasy Toilet Cream

The Gorgas Stores
16 No. Third Street
Uptown, 1212 No. Third Street

I. L. DOUGHERTY
SECOND at STATE
Choice Table Groceries
FRESH MEAT AND POULTRY
Frosted Fruits and Vegetables
Cakes, Candies, Nuts
PHONE 8274

HAROLDS
CLEANERS *and* DYERS
May We Serve You?
214 N. 2nd St. 3407 Derry St.
Phone 5232

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FASHION CENTRE
COATS, DRESSES
SPORTSWEAR, MILLINERY
CABOTS
GOWN SHOP
49 W. Lancaster Ave. ARDMORE

MAIN LINE—Narberth

SUZANNE BEAUTY SALON
216 Dudley Avenue Narberth, Pa.
Professional Service in Every Department of Beauty Culture
Suzanne Joret Gill Narberth 2324

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

WOMEN'S APPAREL

LIL-LEE, Inc.
WEST AVE., Opp. Bank
The Shop That Shops for You!

J. HOWARD HAY
INCORPORATED
DECORATORS
- Painting
- Paper Hanging
- Upholstering
- Draperies

Sherwin-Williams Paints and Varnishes
TEL. OGONTZ 154
475 York Road, JENKINTOWN, PA.

Glenside Ave. Wyncote, Pa. Telephone Ogontz 3290
Ogontz Laundry

Quality • Lamb • Beef • Pork • Veal
raiser's
Fresh Poultry a Specialty
GROCERIES—FRUITS VEGETABLES
West Ave. and Leedom St. Ogontz 26

PLESSNER
HAIRDRESSERS
740 YORKWAY PLACE
JENKINTOWN, PA.
(OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE)
PHONE OGONTZ 144

PHILADELPHIA

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Baring 3156
daily 10:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Ideal Pearl Restringing Co.
GRACE A. CLYMER
PEARL NECKLACES RESTRUNG
Jewelry Repairing
Expert Oriental Knotting, 75c, $1.00
Pearl Restringing while you wait. Plain Restringing, 50c
Beaded Bags Repaired
115 Real Estate Trust Bldg. Pen. 3859
Philadelphia, Pa.

New Way Laundry Co.
INCORPORATED
Domestic and Oriental Rugs expertly cleaned on your floor—
3c per sq. ft.
4809 ASPEN STREET BARING 6164

Anna Perrin
Couturiere Française
Gowns, Wraps, Coats and Suits
Created for the Individual Personality
1708 Locust Street Pen. 7830

SEE NEXT PAGE

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

FLORENCE DRAPE SHOP
Spring Millinery
18 W. Chelten Avenue
12th Floor
Phone TENNESSEE 2000 Open Evenings

BEAUX-ARTS
"Where Work Is Art"
BEAUTY SALON
Start the New Year by taking a pride in your hair—Let us help you.
A friendly atmosphere and Service that will please you.
62 W CHELTEN AVENUE

PITTSBURGH

W. RALPH BECK
Associated with John H. Beck
Fifth and Wood Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
PHONE GRANT 3728 HAZEL 4367
Rugs - Carpets - Linoleum
Domestic and Oriental Rugs Cleaned and Repaired

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

Jenkinson Realty Co.
Bellevue, Pa. LInden 3148
SUBURBAN HOMES FOR RENT AND SALE
Fire and Auto Insurance

PITTSBURGH—East End

KUHN-RENSHAW, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

READING

CRYSTAL
PASTRY SHOP
537-545 Penn Street
A delightful variety that means "less work for mother."

PRINTZESS COATS
for Women and Misses
Featured Exclusively, in Reading, at
POMEROY'S

KARMELKORN SHOP
Our Own Delicious Homemade Candy and Salted Nuts
R. BAUMAN 7 NORTH 6TH ST

BEAUTY CRAFT SALON
Permanent Waves
$3.75 to $7.50
Every Beauty Service
Florence A. Miller 506 Walnut St.
Helen M. Wix Phone 37430

E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER
GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY
Cleaner Coal
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

Flowers
Giles, The Florist
123 South Fifth St., Reading, Pa.

Finer Apparel
for Men, Women and Boys
'Always Reliable'
CROLL & KECK
522 PENN ST., READING, PA.

WAGNER'S
SHOE REPAIR SHOP
THIS PLACE IS THE HOME OF SATISFACTION
19 NORTH 6TH ST. READING, PA.

HATS and HABERDASHERY
In Step with Spring, at
Paul's
MEN'S SHOP
527 PENN ST., READING
Better Quality Men's Wear

Distinctive Service
"THE ONLY" CLEANERS
OF READING
308 N FIFTH ST Phone 4-8393

SCRANTON

H. H. Burschel Estab. 1880 J. J. Mirts
Burschel DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream Butter and Cottage Cheese
Hampton, Ninth and Fellows Streets

KATHERINE B. SCHADT
Representing
New York Life Insurance Co.
Life Insurance
Endowments and Annuities
Union National Bank Bldg.
TEL. 4-6171

Have Your Shrubs Pruned
Now Is the Best Time
BESANÇON
329 Jefferson Avenue
Tel. 3-8921

COURSEN'S
Fine Candies
All pure and high grade
Many of moderate price
345 Jefferson Ave. Tel. 2-8201

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON
(Continued)

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
"Always Busy"
FOOTWEAR
112-116 WYOMING AVE.
SCRANTON, PA.

SEWICKLEY

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
ESTABLISHED 1874
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"
BON AMI

Frank Menz
House Wiring and Electrical Repairs
Rolls for All Makes of Wringers
Washing Machines Repaired. Bell Work
413 Walnut St. Tel. Sewickley 1096

Anderson Automobile Co.
Buick "It's Buick again!"
All Night Service
"ESSO" "Quaker State Oils"
BROAD AND CENTENNIAL STREETS
Tel. Sewickley 461

Try HERZBRUN'S
For Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine Tailoring
Cleaning Repairing Pressing
Call Sewickley 289 545 Beaver St.

HEGNER HARDWARE COMPANY
"It's Hegner's if it's Hardware"
Sewickley Pennsylvania

We sincerely appreciate the Patronage given to us by the readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

SWARTHMORE

MARTEL'S
Chester Rd.-Rutgers Ave. Phone 2100

RUMFORD
ALL PHOSPHATE
Baking Powder
The Two-to-One Leavener

Tailor and Furrier
Dry Cleaning
J. PECKERMAN
10 Park Avenue Phone 1727

1937 Dodge and Plymouth
on Display at
RUMSEY'S
YALE AND RUTGERS AVE.

JEWELER
FRED A. FISH
21 So. Ave., Media Med. 1762-W

UPPER DARBY

Ash Motor Sales
148 GARRETT ROAD
Phone Boulevard 1600
Pontiac Sales and Service
Immediate delivery on all models
Also fine selection of cars taken in trade

There is only one
HARPER METHOD!
You'll appreciate the "extras" you get in Harper beauty services
The Harper Method Shop
HELEN McSHAIN DONAHOE, Mgr.
Room 306—6908-10 Market Street
Phone Blvd. 2040

MOSELEY'S
Valet Call Service
FRENCH DRY CLEANING AND DYEING. ALTERING AND REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS OF WEARING APPAREL
Ph. Boulevard 1441 7402 Marshall Road

SHERRY'S
for
GOOD FOOD
Sundays: Every Day and Night
MARKET STREET
Opposite 69th Street Terminal

When it is a matter of quality
VOGEL'S
FLOWERS
BLVD. 45 W. GARRETT ROAD
Telegraphed and delivered everywhere.

WILKES-BARRE

POMEROY'S
INFANTS' SHOP — Set off in a delightfully comfortable corner on second floor is our Infants' Shop, precious as a grand nursery. We've everything there from safety pins to cribs . . . everything for Baby and you can be sure it will be at its best. You must see this department.

WILKINSBURG

Cronenweth's Dry Cleaners
735 ROSS AVE. PE 0844 420 LIBRARY ST BR 1853
EXPERT REPAIR SERVICE
We maintain an especially trained personnel for the handling of Rugs, Drapes and Curtains

YORK

BEAR'S CAFETERIA
Famous for Delicious Foods

Store and Protect Your Furs and Coats in
York's Most Modern and Largest Cold Storage Vault on the Premises.
Recently Enlarged - Moderate Prices
York Fur Shop 31 N. George St.

Daily Features Page

Sunbonnet Sue

In Lighter Vein

The Better Record

A traveler strolled up to a fisherman.

"Having much luck?" he asked pleasantly.

"Pretty good," replied the angler. "I haven't had a bite in three hours."

"What's so good about that?" asked the amazed traveler.

The angler pointed to another fisherman downstream.

"You see that guy?" he exclaimed, "well, he hasn't had a bite in six hours!"—Grit.

Finally

There was a man in our town,
The chump thought he was wise.
He swore (it was his policy)
He'd never advertise;
But, one day, he advertised,
And thereby hangs a tale—
His ad was set in six-point type
And headed "Sheriff's Sale."
—Philtyper's Bulletin.

He Asked for It

Hobson: "I met Smith yesterday, looking very dismal. He told me he paid $20 for his daughter's elocution lessons, and now he's sorry he did so."

Timbs: "Why?"

Hobson: "That girl now has all her own way, because she can talk him into anything!"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

No Entertainment

Fischer, the famous oboe player, was once asked by a peer to his house to dinner, the peer saying, "Of csourse, you will bring your oboe with you."

Fischer replied, "Thank you, my lord, but my oboe never sups."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Bible Facts

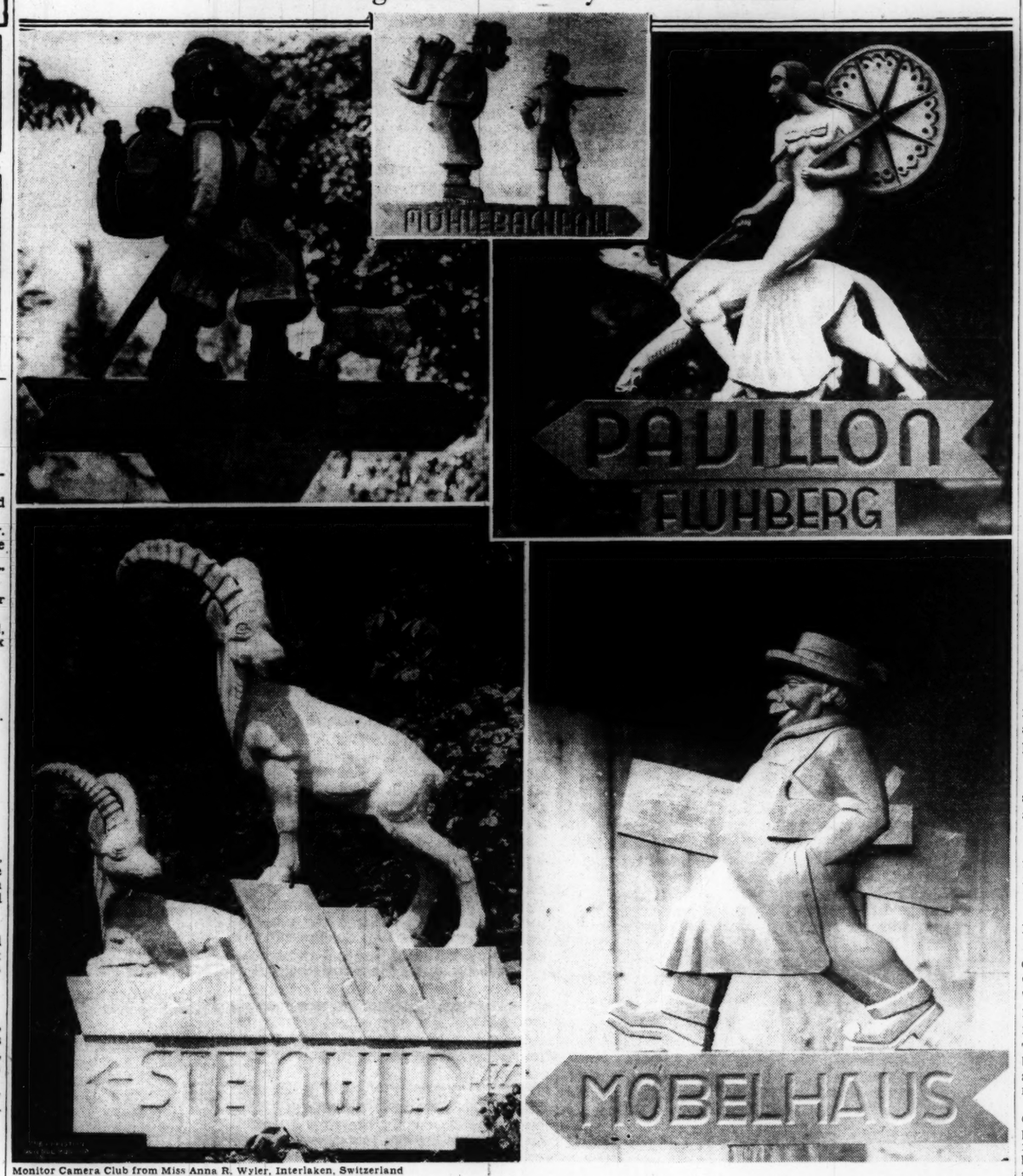
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

A Poetic Astronomer

During the course of his famous address on Mars Hill at Athens, the apostle Paul appears to make every effort to draw and hold the attention of his hearers, who seem to have had the greatest difficulty in keeping their minds for more than a moment on any one subject (cf. Acts 17:21). Thus we find him quoting the words of one of their own Greek writers, a certain Aratus, who lived about 300 B. C., just three and a half centuries before Paul appeared at Athens.

"As certain also of your own poets have said," cried the apostle, "We are also his offspring" (Acts 7:28), words which are directly quoted from the opening lines of a metrical treatise on Astronomy which Aratus composed. That Paul should thus show an acquaintance with the secular Greek Literature of his day is not surprising in view of the fact that he spent many years of his life in Tarsus, itself a center of Greek learning and culture (cf. Foakes-Jackson and Lake: "Beginnings of Early Christianity"; Vol. V, pp. 246-251).

Woodcarvings Mark the Way in Switzerland



Monitor Camera Club from Miss Anna R. Wyler, Interlaken, Switzerland

Ingenuity and Bold Design Are Included in These Clever Identification Signs Made at the Woodcarving School in Brienz

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

A Help for Tire Trouble

At times when one has a puncture, there is difficulty in inserting the jack under the car. This difficulty can easily be avoided by the following means:

Remove spare tire, place it in front or back of flat tire, and run the car up on it. This raises the car sufficiently to enable one to place the jack in position with ease. Jack up the car a bit more to permit removal of the spare tire, then proceed to change tires as usual.—Lewis W., Hindsdale, Ill.

Assurance

Be like the bird that, halting in her flight
Awhile in boughs too slight,
Feels them give way beneath her, and yet sings,
Knowing that she hath wings.
—Victor Hugo.

Quotation for Today

THERE are seasons when to be still demands immensely higher strength than to act.—CHANNING.

Brevities

Lewisham and Catsford Guide: Children are natural mimics. They act like their parents in spite of every effort to teach them good manners.

Richmond Times-Dispatch: Then there was the commander in Madrid who gave the regiment a 15-minute fight talk, only to find that none of the boys spoke Spanish.

Punch: "Never admit to yourself that you are a wallflower," advises a writer in a woman's paper. Don't be shelf-conscious, whatever happens.

Montreal Daily Star: A Londoner has walked 9500 miles in three years but the news doesn't say whether it stopped the baby from crying at night.

Atlanta Two Bells: Asked why he would not permit freedom of the press, Napoleon replied: "I fear three newspapers more than a hundred thousand bayonets."

St. Louis Star-Times: How to reduce? Well, observe what the spring plowing does to a farmer's fat mules and horses.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

'All Is Well That Ends Well'

This game may be played by all ages.

The players are seated in a circle close together. The leader, taking a cane or umbrella, strikes the floor at each word while he repeats, "All is well that ends well." He then changes the stick to his left hand, passes it to the player on his left, and asks him to do exactly as he has done and pass the stick to his left-hand neighbor.

Invariably all the players will watch closely and try to imitate the voice and manner of the leader, overlooking the change made from the right to the left hand when passing. Round and round goes the stick until all players have guessed the trick.—Mrs. W. B., Binghamton, N. Y.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Universal Language

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Waltham, Mass.

A business woman, having her dinner in a restaurant, noticed an interesting family at the next table. There were an attractive mother and father and two delightful little girls.

The business woman, Miss V——, overheard them speaking in French, and having difficulty in making the waitress understand what they wished.

Miss V—— had studied French at college, but had forgotten much of it. However, she stepped over to their table, smiling pleasantly, and explained that her French was almost as limited as the little family's English, but she thought she might help them a trifle.

At her approach, the little girls rose and made demure curtsies, then stood at polite attention. When a proper dinner had been ordered, Miss V—— was going to return to her table, but the mother and father asked her if she would have her dessert served at their table; which she did.

With much good-natured amusement at their linguistic mutual efforts, a friendship blossomed, for kindness needs no translation.

Miss V—— learned that the French family had just come to America, where the father was to be employed in highly specialized craftsmanship at a local factory. They were perplexed in finding a home, since they could not converse readily with the real estate man. Too, they did not know the neighborhoods, nor what kind of houses or apartments one might expect for a modest rental.

Miss V—— reassured them. Her car was at the curb and at their disposal. During the afternoon, she found for them a house in a neighborhood suitable for the little girls and convenient in location.

After promising that she would be their first guest in the new home, Miss V—— returned to her office. Her reward was that, although she worked very hard in the afternoon, she found it impossible to become weary—a new testimony to the glow and strength from a good deed.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

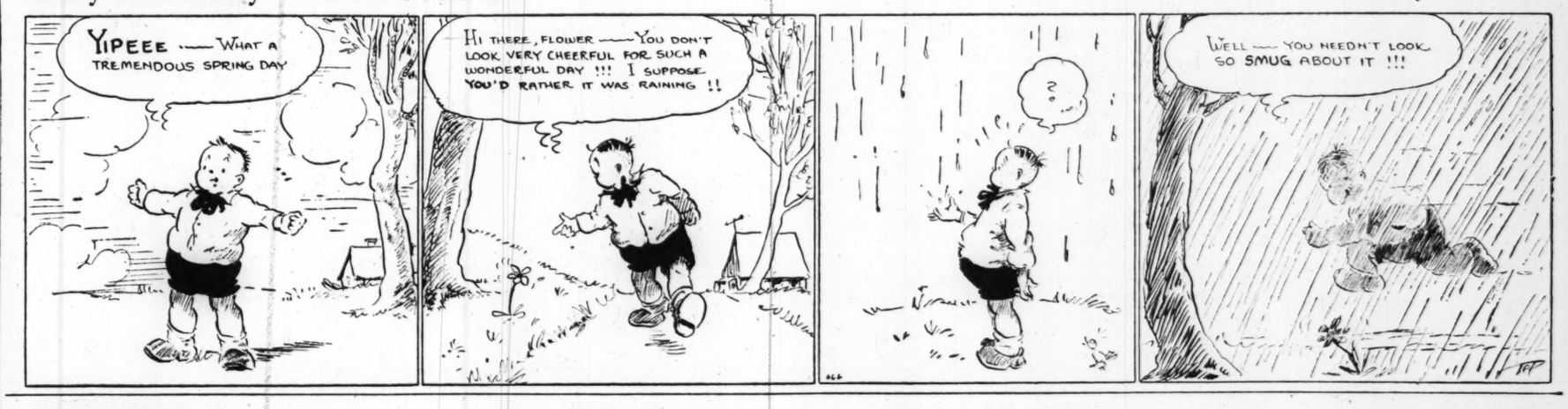
Railroad Cars

One man made for his small son a box on wheels, and painted it like a railroad car—with all the numbers and the name of the road, etc. Attached to the car was a strong handle for pulling the car about. This was found very useful for loading at night with the toys that had been used in the day's play. When summer came, it was handy to draw about the yard collecting toys here and there.

The man was asked to make more cars for other small sons, and thus he found he had a sideline added to his daily routine that brought in a needed addition to his small pay check.—M. S., Boone, Iowa.

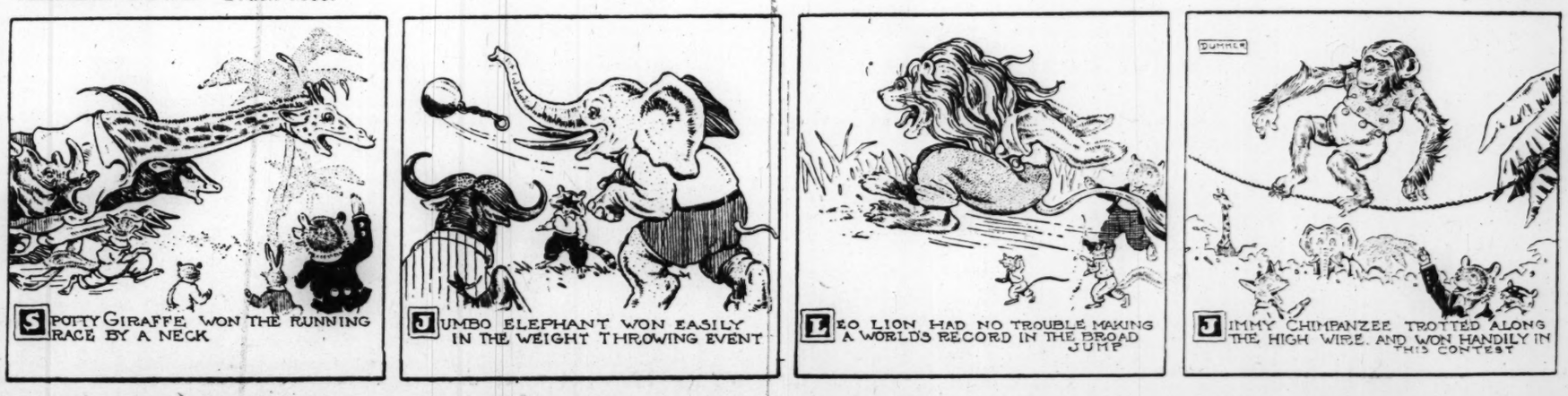
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*No Favorites*

By LE PELLEY



Animal Town—*Track Meet*

By DUMMER



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Harmonizing Foreign Trade Policy

THERE is a school of thought in Britain which feels that British foreign trade policy is not helpful to world peace. That opinion was voiced recently by a deputation which waited upon Mr. Baldwin. In urging the Government to cooperate in improving international economic relations, it sought specifically to enlist British agreement with the "Oslo" nations, which are trying to form a low-tariff regional bloc. Mr. Baldwin, however, rejected the suggestion, saying that British policy was tied to bilateralism, not to regionalism. The inference has been read into his remark that he thus placed himself squarely back of Mr. Hull's "bilateral" trade policy.

The inference by no means follows from Mr. Baldwin's explanation. There are three separate types of foreign trade policy at present being advocated or pursued in the world. They differ in classfication according to the area in which they are exclusive. According to this yardstick, the Oslo model is regional, the British bilateral, and the Hull multilateral.

The "Oslo" policy is sponsored by the group of nations stretching from Belgium north to Norway. This bloc is loosely called the Oslo group. These nations, despairing of another world conference at which the nations will initiate economic disarmament, propose to lower tariffs gradually among themselves. Thus the plan would be exclusive within a particular region.

Great Britain in its trade policy treats every country separately. And the agreements negotiated with each separate country are exclusive. For instance, the agreement with Poland provides that a certain quota of British goods must be purchased by Poland in return for British purchases in Poland. With Argentina the British have concluded another type of particular agreement. In view of the vast amount of British purchases in Argentina, the Argentines have pledged that British creditors shall have first call on the British money that the Argentine earns on those sales. Other agreements make similar provisions appropriate to the particular circumstances existing between the two negotiators. They are thus exclusive arrangements.

The misunderstanding arising out of the similarity that has been traced in Britain between the Baldwin statement and Secretary Hull's policy arises because Mr. Hull's policy is called bilateralism. But the essence of the Hull arrangements (in spite of certain minor exceptions) is that they have a multilateral, or world, application. When Mr. Hull exchanges tariff reductions with another nation, the reductions are not exclusive, but are "generalized" to all nations. For instance, when the United States agreed with Sweden to reduce its tariff on matches, all exporters of matches to the American market automatically enjoyed the reduction. In the Swedish market the reduction in duty on American automobiles was similarly "generalized" to all exporters of automobiles.

Those who believe that economic disarmament offers a new approach to world appeasement would do well to study how these conflicting types of policy can be harmonized. It is clear that the more successfully Britain signs up individual nations in exclusive relations, the less chance there is of Mr. Hull's policy being extended. Say that a nation engages itself in exclusive tariff arrangements with Britain in regard to a particular list of commodities. To that extent the nation's hands are tied in negotiating with Mr. Hull. For, in deference to its treaty with Britain, it cannot "generalize" the concessions exchanged with Britain.

British bilateralism is further from the Hull multilateralism than is the "Oslo" regionalism. This system, it is true, is exclusive within a region, but so far as can be made out from the meager reports about it, the door would be kept open to admit others, the price of admission being a willingness similarly to reduce tariff walls. The Oslo nations, indeed, seem to hope that their method will prove the best means of promoting economic disarmament over the entire world. Yet there can be no blinking the fact that impartiality and non-discrimination which underlie the Hull approach must be the cement of any return to world economic peace.

Industry's Trial by Battle

AMID general satisfaction that the Chrysler strike has been settled, many ordinary folk must be wondering why agreement could not have been reached in the first place. Why this intentional addition to unemployment when so many men want to work? Why the loss of wealth that 65,000 men and modern machinery might have created in a month? Why strife and bitterness? If a solution was possible afterward, why not before?

It may be said that the union and the company had to try one another's strength, that they had to have a test of force before resorting to reason and conciliation. They had to take extreme and unfair positions in order to come together on a middle ground of justice, hard-headed people may say. But that is really no answer. It is only to say in other words that men are so brutish they prefer unfairness and unreason. Must we believe that? Is it only by the hard way that men learn? Can peacemaking come only after war?

We do not believe it. And surely one of the first steps out of the tooth-and-claw state is confidence that a better way is possible. The only sure foundation for such confidence is understanding the true spiritual nature of man. As that understanding grows, men conscious of brotherhood will make peace with assurance.

Already men seek to throw off the dominance of a belief that they can act only on materialistic, selfish motives. Already they recognize that peace can best be made before hatreds have hardened and indignations become inflamed in open conflict. Already they see that the cost of arming and fighting is often more than any possible gain. Already they have abandoned dueling as a means of agreement between individuals and trial by battle as a method of finding justice.

Will not the world a few years hence look upon strikes—if not upon war itself—as being in the same unintelligent outmoded class as duels and trial by battle?

Bolts on Belgium's Door

IT IS not surprising that Belgium today should be seeking to redefine her position; to escape from some of the onerous responsibilities that have been thrust upon her; to reduce her commitments without being deprived of the support of her great neighbors. No one will begrudge her the new position resulting from King Leopold's visit to London.

With good reason her land has been spoken of as the "cockpit of Europe." On her soil more battles have been fought in the last 400 years than in any other equal area of the Continent. In the World War her country was occupied by an enemy for four years. Her "neutrality," guaranteed by the great powers since 1839, proved of no avail to her in 1914.

The system of mutual obligations and guarantees that has been contrived since then seems to her to be fraught with dangers not less formidable. She now feels she has a place outside the disputes of her neighbors; that she has been released from some of her military commitments, and has surer guarantees of her independence and integrity. In his visit to England, King Leopold stated his case, and showed that the Belgian proposal was not so one-sided as at first it was supposed to be.

The position of Belgium has been fundamentally altered since 1926 by two factors—the rise of a heavily armed Germany, whose forces are no longer removed from her frontier by a demilitarized zone, and, secondly, by Germany's denunciation of the Locarno treaty.

Belgium was a participator in the staff talks which took place last April, and since then the impression has persisted that she would be involved in any defensive action that Britain and France might be compelled to take. Locarno, from being an instrument of security, appeared to her, on the contrary, a possible danger. An exchange of letters between Britain, France and Belgium will now give official release to Belgium from all obligations under Locarno, while Brussels, it is understood, will reaffirm all her obligations to the League of Nations.

All these questions Belgium is very happy to have settled before new commitments are discussed in any future negotiation of a western pact. Her supreme desire is to be left out of any future war.

Caught With a Surplus

SURELY not since the days of King Midas has anyone faced a situation like that confronting the good people of Randall, Wisconsin. The sympathies of all budgeters, household as well as governmental, are touched with a quivering tenderness as the news of Randall's plight palpitates over the world's wires.

When people are prepared by foreknowledge of an event, or by experience, or by education, they may be expected to bear their problems alone. But Randall, it seems, did not know what was happening to it, and it is hardly within the experience of any of us "moderns" and certainly quite contrary to all our education, that a surplus of funds should lie like a burden on our affairs.

But thus it is in Randall. The town government finds itself with $16,000 too much. Naturally the authorities do not know what to do with this unwelcome money. To the up-to-date mind there is something intangible, elusive and baffling about a presence of cash. A deficit now, that is something you can understand. You know what to do with a deficit. You can explain it, enlarge it, diffuse it, conceal it; but money will out. You can even use a deficit for election purposes by blaming it on the party just ousted, or by promising to reduce it. But you can't blame a surplus on anybody.

No doubt the rest of the world senses the concern with which Randall looks upon dollars it cannot find a way to spend. Quite comfortable themselves on divans downy with deficits, other communities nevertheless cannot rest while Randall pales before the nightmarish threat of a sinister surplus. No doubt if appealed to, its fellow communities would dispatch an army of veteran deficits to rescue Randall from a foe of progress in town finance.

Desert Sideshow

Book News of the Day

WEST of Death Valley is a smaller edition of it, the Panamint Valley; between the two rises a mountain chain, the Panamints; and in the Panamints is a practically solid mountain of ore. Stragglers from that ill-fated wagon train of 1849, the first Death Valley tourists, found it. It was discovered again (and lost again) as the Breyfogle Mine; as the Gunsight Mine; as the Mountain of Gold. It was discovered by men lost in the desert and by outlaws hiding out from officers. And in 1873 three prospectors found it again, staked bona fide claims, and organized it into a mining district.

Men came to it from the barren mountains and blazing valleys to the west, from the equally barren mountains and even more torrid valleys to the east. Some were honest prospectors who believed they had found a good thing. Some were gamblers and saloon men who knew they had. A few were professional bad men ever on the lookout for pastures new. Others were merchants in pursuit of legitimate business, and some were gentlemen whose recent activities indicated a temporary retirement. Some came on horseback, without inquiring too closely into the ownership of the horse. Others came on foot driving the ubiquitous loaded burro; others brought in their supplies and equipment on their own shoulders. The "strike" became a "camp," and its name was Panamint. It has figured often in song and story, but Neill C. Wilson's SILVER STAMPEDE (New York: Macmillan. $3) would seem to be the first attempt at a comprehensive history.

But the camp failed to boom, as did most of the strikes of those days. The desert stood guard, with heat, sand, alkali, bad water and unbelievable grades. Not until a promoter interested Nevada's "silver senators," John P. Jones and William M. Stewart, did things begin to hum. These two scented another Comstock; they organized freight and stage lines, moved thousands of tons of supplies and machinery, put up an ore mill and actually began a railroad into the forbidding desolation. Stock companies were formed, the stock sold, the camp boomed; only one indication of permanent prosperity was conspicuously absent: Wells-Fargo refused to have anything to do with the scheme.

The boom was short-lived. The rock was hard, yields were not up to expectation, there was too much silver in the world, and a depression was in full swing. The parasites knew. And by the time that barren mountain, soaring a mile and more above the sinks of Death Valley, sent down a cloudburst to sweep the narrow gulch from wall to wall, it destroyed chiefly empty shacks. By 1875, Panamint was, except for a few walls and chimneys (standing even yet), as the '49ers found it.

Mr. Wilson, who gathered the story from old newspapers, manuscript collections and the lips of old-timers, suggests in his foreword that the camp never was more than a sideshow; and it would seem to have had its full quota of clowns, freaks and funny men. It is doubtful if there is a more hilarious collection of the peculiar mining camp brand of humor in existence than his book. Even the Senators joked; when Jones learned that two highwaymen planned to rob his bullion shipment, he sent it out in one wagon, with a lone driver. The robbers took one look at the loot; it consisted of four 450-pound cannon balls of solid silver. But the driver gave them his lunch as consolation.

K. C. K.

One Sit-Down We're in Favor Of

Under the Shadow of Big Ben

PARLIAMENT SQUARE which Big Ben overshadows, is now a dense forest of grand stands for the coronation procession, but the fine bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln at the Westminster Abbey end of the open space has been only partly shut out. So the figure of this most distinguished American will look out upon the great British national function.

It is a function of which Lincoln himself would probably have approved. This is because it stands, in the case of the British section of the English-speaking race, for that self-same national unity for which Lincoln's own fight was waged, where the American portion of the identical human family was concerned.

The presence of Lincoln's statue in Parliament Square, a place which is the temple of remembrance of many of the noblest of Britain's sons, is a tribute to this fact.

⁂

There has been talk of adding a similar effigy of George Washington to the series in Parliament Square, where it would fit in appropriately with the already existing one of Oliver Cromwell, who was another great liberator of the English-speaking race. Some day, no doubt, this project will materialize, for Washington and Cromwell played parallel parts in history. And never can those on both sides of the Atlantic who still use the language that was common to these two men, forget the traditions to which they all are equal heirs.

⁂

Americans are at home here. Recognition of this by United Kingdom folk places coronation visitors from the United States upon a different footing from that of arrivals from other foreign states. For no other nation has the same hereditary possession in Britain's past.

⁂

It is true that the Ottawa agreements of 1932 gave to overseas nations of the British Commonwealth a favored position in the United Kingdom market as compared with that accorded to the United States.

But it is not without significance that in the discussions at this year's Imperial Conference—an Empire gathering which takes place here immediately after the coronation ceremony—emphasis is to be laid on defense and foreign affairs, rather than upon trade agreements. These pacts indeed are under separate revision in new bilateral arrangements between Britain and the individual Dominions.

There is thus growing room for mutual agreements for helping Anglo-American trade.

⁂

This prospect is re-enforced by a notable speech just made in the House of Lords by the Marquess of Lothian, a peer who often blazes the trail for subsequent British public opinion. Lord Lothian emphasized that the Ottawa agreements were a mistake. "Although," he said, "we may point to the figures of so-called improvement of inter-imperial trade, the price we have paid for that is our own devastated areas." This has been, in his opinion, because the effect of Ottawa has been, not to increase the total of Britain's essential exports, but only to divert some of them to Empire markets, the loss, indeed, more than counterbalancing the gain.

Lord Lothian suggested that the time has come for the introduction of widely disseminated good will in international trade, as a means of reducing world tension generally. And his words cannot be without effect.

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Two announcements just made here have brought long anticipated cabinet revision into the immediate political foreground. One is that Mr. Stanley Baldwin, who has hitherto occupied 10 Downing Street, the official residence of Britain's successive Prime Ministers, has now bought for himself an unofficial home in London. This home is 69 Eaton Square, a quarter of Mayfair known as "the Statesman's Sanctuary" from the number of distinguished men who have made it their place of retirement.

The other announcement is that Mr. Baldwin's Parliamentary constituency of Bewdley, Worcestershire, is looking for a new Conservative candidate to represent it in the House of Commons.

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This means that Mr. Neville Chamberlain's succession to Mr. Baldwin is now very near.

Mr. Baldwin is expected to go into the House of Lords as a newly created earl when he leaves the Commons. An industrious Opposition interlocutor has seized the opportunity in Parliament to ask the Prime Minister whether the occasion has not now arrived for "a close season" of the granting of such honors. But it takes more than such artless tactics to disconcert the chief officer of the state. "If the honorable member were in my place," was the smiling reply, "he would find he could not consider that until after the coronation." The suggestion of "a close season," nevertheless, was not altogether without reason, for it appears that the House of Lords has had no less than sixty-seven new peers added to it in the six years since the present National Government came into power.

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A new arrival at Westminster is Captain the Honorable W. Wedgwood Benn, Secretary for India in the Labor Government of 1929-31, who—thanks to the turn of a by-election—has recently got back into Parliament after several years' absence from that assembly.

E. C. C.

The Court and the People

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Words That Wear Well

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When the judicial is united to the executive power, it is scarce possible that justice should not frequently be sacrificed to what is vulgarly called politics. The persons entrusted with the great interests of the state may, even without any corrupt views, sometimes imagine it necessary to sacrifice to those interests the rights of a private man. But upon the impartial administration of justice depends the liberty of every individual, the sense which he has of his own security. In order to make every individual feel himself perfectly secure in the possession of every right which belongs to him, it is not only necessary that the judicial should be separated from the executive power, but that it should be rendered as much as possible independent of that power. The judge should not be liable to be removed from his office according to the caprice of that power.

These words seem as sound today as in 1776, when Adam Smith first wrote them in his "Wealth of the Nations."

Boston, Mass. THOMAS G. KNAPP JR.

"Must" and "Now"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Roosevelt's recent "must" and "now" is not relished by many citizens of the United States. It is un-American and alien to our sense of liberty. We welcome changes which mean better living, greater economic security and a fair distribution of wealth. We believe these can and ultimately will come through the orderly processes of wise legislation and not through this mad haste to sweep away the chief bulwark of our national life: an independent judiciary. We realize that a nation which is static is practically dead. But change which means progress is very different from change which spells destruction. Some things we do not change carelessly as one puts off or on a garment. Among these are the Bible; the everlasting hills; the marriage covenant and constitutional liberty under a democratic form of government.

The proponents of the court-packing plan have put great emphasis upon the one-man decisions of the Supreme Court. They have solemnly warned us of the awful consequences of a system whereby one man could be the deciding factor. But one man can always determine the majority. The decision would hinge upon one man whether it was a five-to-four or an eight-to-seven decision.

Might I take the liberty of exhibiting a tiny cross-section of Middle West opinion in this matter? I have spoken with a large number of people, and with but two exceptions they were opposed to the court-packing plan and in many cases eager to know how to go about registering their protest at Washington. Many of them were life-long Democrats and had voted for Mr. Roosevelt. One of the exceptions bluntly said he believed in packing the court and was with the President. The other exception said he did not dare oppose the plan because he had just received a government appointment from Washington.

It seems ruthless and cruel, publicly to brand our chief magistrates as senile and doddering; men whose brilliance and commanding personalities represent the cream of our legal minds. We do not have the pomp and ceremony of foreign monarchies here in America, but we do have dignity and a sense of reverence and honor where reverence and honor are due.

(MISS) ALICE VANDERHIDEN DAMON

Clayton, Wis.

Partisanship in Court Question?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For a number of years we have subscribed to the Monitor, though sometimes it seemed we could hardly afford it, because we appreciated a good, clean paper. This made us feel that it was worth it when it was fair, just and Christian in its attitude.

The Monitor has become a partisan newspaper, and in the face of what the Administration has tried to do for the masses, we do not think the stand of this paper fair.

In politics we are independents, always voting for the man and not the party. We want to protest the seemingly unjust criticism of the President in regard to the Supreme Court. All Americans are decidedly not against the New Deal in this matter

Thorsby, Ala. MR. and MRS. H. V. T.

The Wide Horizon

If Not Parole, What?

[Excerpts From an Article in Better Times]

By Joseph J. Canavan

Member, New York State Parole Board

IN New York State, parole is regularly pictured as a system of post-custodial authority over felons under which the State Board of Parole releases from prison hardened, vicious criminals before they have served even the minimum of sentence imposed upon them for the crime that sent them to prison.

The fact is that the parole law makes it absolutely impossible to release a man from State Prison until he shall have served the exact time fixed by the judge who sentenced him.

In New York State the only function possible of performance by the Parole Board is to lengthen the sentence imposed by the judge. The law absolutely prevents the Parole Board from shortening or reducing a sentence. It is a law-enforcement agency which has acted so rigorously that it has actually cut almost in half in the last two years the number of serious or vicious crimes—felonies—committed by men on parole. This reduction is especially true in New York City.

In New York State a second or third offender goes out of prison over and above the authority of the Parole Board. The Parole Board has no authority, either in law or otherwise, to release or to hold him; but the same law which thus releases the habitual criminal, grotesquely makes the Parole Board responsible for that criminal's conduct after he passes the prison gate, homeless, jobless, practically moneyless, and when it was the considered judgment of the board that he was unfit and dangerous to be returned to the community.

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In New York State it is the law enforcement agency most hated by the unrepentant, unchastened, professional gangster or criminal, because he has learned the bitter lesson that neither shyster lawyer, professional bondsman nor racketeering "fixer" has been successful here in establishing either a bargain counter or a trading post.

Parole is a system of post-custodial authority designed to protect the community against the release from prison of felons free of all restraint whose mental attitude is that their completed sentence means a clear balancing of the books between society and them.

The philosophy upon which parole is based has never negated the importance of the supervisory function, which is necessary if the community is to be adequately protected against the potential malefactor. But there has been an enunciation of the concept that after a man has served a portion of his sentence he frequently reaches a stage where further incarceration will serve no useful purpose. Whatever adjustment effect was contemplated, has already set in. That man, therefore, can be readjusted within the community most profitably if he is permitted to serve the balance of his sentence, under supervision, outside the prison walls.

From the day of the inmate's release on parole, he must guide all his actions to conform with certain definitely stipulated parole regulations which establish the minimum requirements which will permit him to remain at liberty. These govern his residence, family relationships, employment, movement from city to city or state to state, marriage, automobile operation, abstention from alcoholics, association or communication with convicts, ex-convicts or persons of evil reputation. And the parole officer must exercise perpetual vigilance to assure himself and society that these regulations are not forgotten.

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The present New York State parole law first became operative in the summer of 1930. Two years had gone by before the Civil Service finally equipped the board with a staff of trained workers who got their jobs solely as the result of competitive Civil Service examination. There is not one employee supervising paroled men who has not so qualified.

Beginning with 1934, statistics compiled under the new system and law began to give a picture of the work. In the New York district in that year administrative action by the board returned to prison 411 men who had not committed new felonies. They had violated parole by breaking one or another of the regulations listed above. In 1935 (with closer supervision afforded by means of an increase in staff of supervising officers allowed by Governor Lehman), 525 were returned for similar violations—not new felonies. . . . In the eleven months ended with November 30 last the returns had dropped (again with a second staff increase and still closer supervision) to 482.

Men on parole do not commit all of the felonies committed in this State. They do not commit a major part. The number they commit has been reduced. Every effort of the board, every ounce of its power and vigilance is being directed to reducing them further.

Parole is neither cure nor panacea for crime. Parole is a regulating, supervising agency which prevents a man from leaving prison, his whereabouts unknown, his conduct unregulated, his movements unwatched, his actions uncontrolled. That is what does occur when the felon serves his sentence in full and is discharged into society free to respond to his own impulses, be they good or evil.